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City Charter: Dozen Studied By Providence

League supports P. R. and city-manager plan but politicians seek way to stay in power.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—Whatever comes out of the current conflict over city charters which is stirring residents of this home town of Roger Williams, it appears to be a reasonable expectation that Providence will have a new form of government by next fall, or next winter at the latest.

In the meantime, the conflict continues among sponsors of different plans of administering the City. No less than 12 proposals affecting the Providence City Government in one way or another have been laid before the General Assembly. Interest, however, seems to focus chiefly on three of these.

One—and it is by far the most discussed—emanates from Charter League, Inc., a group having for its nucleus several young business and professional men, representative, it is claimed, of both major parties, and interested in a nonpartisan good government.

Cincinnati Its Example

Like most such groups in recent years, they learned something of the progress Cincinnati, Ohio, has made in eliminating political machines and enjoying advanced municipal services. After a study of the present Providence setup, which has grown rather hit or miss with an appendage here and there since 1866, they decided nothing less than a new charter would suffice, so they adapted the Cincinnati charter to fit the particular needs of Providence. Its chief features are a nine-member City Council, elected at large by Proportional Representation, and a City Manager.

The second charter proposal to arouse interest comes from the Democratic organization. While it follows the general departmental arrangement proposed by the Charter League, and is generally conceded to be an improvement over the present charter, the Charter League group emphasizes that it would have a 19-member City Council, the majority of the membership elected from wards. This would mean, the new Charter group insists, continuance of nominations by party caucus, splitting of votes within wards, and other devices through which, the League charges, machines are able to control though they may have an actual minority of voters.

Administrative duties are concentrated in the hands of a Mayor, so in essence the Democratic proposal is for the so-called "strong Mayor" form of government used in many American cities.

Mayor's Proposal

The third proposal comes from Mayor John F. Collins, elected last November, the first Republican in more than two decades to hold the office. His plan would give the Mayor wide appointive and budgetary powers—powers he lacks under the present setup.

At present, administrative authority is vested largely in committees of one branch or another of the two-house City Council. This Council, with its 52 members, is said to be largest group of its kind in the United States.

The Mayor complains there is no one empowered to rationalize, reorganize, or economize. The result, he says, is chaos, and he asks extraordinary powers to straighten things out.

With these proposals under debate, it is interesting to note the present system is left without defenders. There seems to be universal agreement a new charter is needed. The only argument is over what kind it shall be.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, whose rapid-fire reforms in the State Government have attracted wide notice, has put himself on record as favoring the Charter League proposal.

But the Cincinnati plan seems to have few friends among either organization Republicans or Democrats. The former, after years of vainly hungering after the plums of city patronage, have little disposition to relinquish the tree now they have captured it. Democrats, on the other hand, presumably have hopes of regaining the citadel some day and want to be able to recognize it when they find it.

Each of the three groups appears to have a certain support in the Legislature, but apparently none has sufficient strength to win a clear-cut majority.

Douglas Approved By Senate Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee unanimously approved March 24 the nomination of William O. Douglas to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Americans at Work

"The Job for Women"

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Each Represents a Different Country

By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe Speakers at Foreign Symposium

Left to right—Miss Luetta Chin of Foochow, China; Mlle. A. Jeanne Ebrard of Paris, France; Mrs. Alicia S. C. de Graef of Mexico City; Miss Elspeth Davies of New York City; Miss Margaret Fellows of London, England; Miss Najoo Bilimoria of Bombay, India.

Foreign Students At Radcliffe Will View Alien Fields

Ten students from foreign countries, engaged in graduate work at Radcliffe College, will have an interesting story to tell alumnae of the college tomorrow at the three-day conference held each year to acquaint graduates with the present work of the college, suggest new lines of alumnae activities and bring graduates into closer touch with the Administration.

Girls from 10 foreign countries will take part in a panel discussion centering around educational opportunities for educated women in their homelands. One of these, Czecho-Slovakia, is non-existent, but its academic representative, Miss Ruth Deutsch of Prague, only recently arrived in Cambridge, will confine her remarks to opportunities which arose in that nation's 20 years as a republic.

Miss Naomi Jackson from Montreal, Canada, whose major is in the field of German, will discuss two systems of education in the Province of Quebec: the Protestant, which is very much like that of the United States except that the public schools teach French from the third grade up; and the French Catholic school system, which is entirely in the hands of the Church, and in which the children are never taught English.

Miss Luetta Chin of Foochow, China, probably the first woman botanist to publish monographs and books in China, with eight already to her credit, will explain how greatly the influence of women has increased in China in the past 20 years.

Miss Margaret Fellows, of London, England, where there are many more women than men in the total population, but about half as many women as men in the universities, will describe home conditions.

France's representative will be Mlle. Jeanne Ebrard of Paris, who is studying government. Miss Clara Gosten, a student of psychology, will discuss conditions in Vienna.

The representative of Mexico will be Mrs. Alicia S. C. de Graef of Mexico City, whose major is in biology.

Way Is Open to Revision Of Social Security Act

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—President Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today opened the Social Security Act wide for amendment.

The President in a press conference statement, Secretary Morgenthau in an appearance before the House Ways and Means Committee, cleared the way to great reductions in the proposed reserve fund and possible cuts in pay roll tax increases which were to have gone into effect next year.

"It is a pertinent question," said Secretary Morgenthau, "whether a substantial increase in the tax rate should be allowed to occur at the present stage of business recovery." Whereupon he proposed four possible social-security tax schedules, one of them providing for no increase in the present pay roll levy of 1 per cent on employee and 1 per cent on employer until 1943.

Would Pare Reserve Fund

The President did not specifically support any of these possibly lower taxes, but he did say that the reserve fund, instead of reaching the astronomical heights of $45,000,000,000 which have been mentioned, should be adequate at $2,500,000,000 or $3,000,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the controversial reserve fund need only be sufficient to meet old-age benefit payments for a period of from three to five years if no income were coming to the Government. Secretary Morgenthau said substantially the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Detroit Hums a Lively Tune Of Recovery in Many Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Business is "humming" here in the Automobile City but, contrary to a widespread conception of Detroit, the sounds are not all produced by motor car manufacturers.

Frequently referred to as a "one-industry" town, Detroit belies its reputation by being headquarters for large manufactures in several lines not connected in any way with the automotive business, including electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, airplane and marine engines, adding machines, and a host of other products. A check-up some time ago revealed that, of over 3,000 producing concerns in Detroit, not more than 300 are allied with the motor car industry.

But motor car manufacturing has been Detroit's keynote because it has been so spectacular in its growth and because it has twice led in pulling the country out of depression depths.

A good deal of current expression as to the basis for the next country-wide business expansion in America tends to single out the building trade as the probable leader in activity. Here again, if this is correct, Detroit will be found among the leaders. Last year the construction of single homes in Detroit proceeded at the boom-time level of 1923-1926 almost without interruption. According to the Detroiter Magazine, published by the Detroit Board of Commerce, many years of high building activity may reasonably be expected, January, 1939, starting out the year with more single dwelling permits being issued than for any similar month except January, 1926.

Public utilities, expanding rapidly throughout 1938, will spend thousands of dollars in improvements and enlargements during 1939. Electricity sales are on the increase, while gas sales, on the increase to domestic users, have dropped off for commercial and manufacturing customers. With the same approximate number of gas meters in this group, it follows that the drop in gas consumption was due directly to a lower average use.

Trading activity on the Detroit Exchange has been less during 1938 and so far this year, than it was in 1937. The value of shares traded, however, was up slightly in the first month of 1939.

In the matter of retail sales Detroit's picture has been particularly good, with a favorable future indicated. During 1938 the index of department store sales averaged 95.3, only about 17 per cent below 1937, and so far in 1939 there has been a marked increase in the activity of this field.

New passenger car sales in the Detroit area, holding up well during 1936 and 1937, took a sharp drop in 1938 and ran considerably behind the previous two years. A sudden reversal of this trend about August last year did much to bring the average up. With car sales going well since that month, the volume for 1939 should be considerable.

On the whole, most business leaders here agree, Detroit seems ready to embark on a more prosperous era, to be reflected in most all industries.

In the East Everyone Knows Saltwater Smelts Are Best

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—It is spring, even for congressmen. And in the spring the smelt run. They are about to run on Washington. Perhaps they will run from several directions. It is part of the regular seasonal rush of local products on Congress, and confidentially it is a publicity stunt.

Upon the desks of Washington correspondents this week appeared a business-like two-page mimeographed hand-out, but it promised a hand-out in two senses of the word. The release began with these seductive words:

"Dear Editor—If you will send us shipping instructions, we shall be glad to send you a sample box of smelt absolutely all charges prepaid."

It was all in honor of the fifth annual Escanaba smelt jamboree. Representative Fred Bradley (R) who represents the Upper Peninsula of Michigan promised to bring a ton (2,000 pounds) of the silvery smelt from his native streams, and feed them to "congressmen, federal officials and capital newspaper writers and cameramen."

So far, so good. Washington is used to free foods of various kinds: free oranges, free celery, free potatoes, free elk steaks, free lobsters, free cheese, indeed, free products from most of the States of the Union, poured lavishly upon the festal boards of congressmen.

But all is not harmonious in the smelt world. For Harry Smith, a farmer from southern Michigan, happened into Washington yesterday, heard of the claims of Escanaba, and snorted.

"The only real smelts," he said, "the real legitimate smelts are the ones at Beulah and Crystal lake. When the smelts run up to Crystal Lake there's more fish than water. We catch them with bushel baskets, eat them all, heads and tails . . smelts are better than trout, better than chicken, better than anything."

"Those finny-backed, bony-backed fish from Escanaba," said Farmer Smith, "are not smelts. They're whitefish."

And he promises to go home right away, catch a load of real smelts, and send them back to his congressman, Representative Albert J. Engel (R) from the Ninth Michigan District.

So the trial of the smelts begins. And Congressmen are smacking their lips, far-away looks come into their eyes, they remember rubber boots and lanterns and nets sunk in swift-running brooks, and the savory little silver fish fried for breakfast next morning. Sweet, they say, are the uses of publicity.

Yachtsmen Win Battle Not to Carry Four Officers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Owners of small ocean-going boats are promulgators of a law just passed by Congress exempting vessels of less than 200 tons gross tonnage from an International Labor Conference Treaty that would have required them to carry at least four licensed officers on every trip.

The Maryland Yacht Club discovered this provision which would have made it impossible for many small fishing and pleasure boats to operate when the Treaty becomes effective in October.

Officials of the Marine Inspection and Navigation Bureau of the Department of Commerce report that many owners of small craft considered canceling their licenses when word of the new regulation was spread around. An insistent demand for exemption of small tonnage arose from Great Lake, Gulf and seacoast areas.

The convention ratified by the Senate last session originally applied to all vessels of the United States over five tons, but carried a provision expressly permitting signatory nations to exempt vessels up to 200 tons by their own legislation.

Vermont Holds Its Ground On Flood Control

Refuses to yield on issue of States' rights in its dispute with Federal Government.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Vermont reaffirmed its intention today not to yield on the question of States' rights in its dispute with the Federal Government over construction of flood-control dams.

Addressing the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at its second day's session, Representative Charles A. Plumley (R), of Vermont, said his State would not consent to "unlimited acquisition of our resources by the Federal Government."

Approximately 24 hours after Representative William M. Whittington (D), of Mississippi, informed the convention the States' rights claim in flood-control cases was "hollow bombast," Mr. Plumley asserted that "Vermont cannot and will not give blanket consent to the Federal Government to build dams wherever it chooses, when it chooses, and as it chooses in Vermont."

Work Was Halted

Work was halted on flood-control projects on both the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers last January when Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont and the War Department disagreed on the method of acquiring land.

Mr. Plumley also attacked the multiple-purpose project, praised by speakers yesterday as a highly desirable development in the control and utilization of the Nation's water resources. Mr. Plumley said Vermonters did not want power development combined with flood control, and believed hydroelectric installations "menace" the primary purpose of flood-control dams.

"The water power of Vermont," he added, "is our heritage, a natural resource bestowed upon us, even as other States have their natural advantages, and it should not be surrendered."

Support for Vermont

Representative A. C. Schiffler (R) of West Virginia agreed. He said in some instances the flood-control purpose had been "defeated" by power installations "developed as a means of creating competition with private industry."

"It is highly essential that a division be made of public projects of this type," Mr. Schiffler said. "Greater progress will be made in planning flood control projects by eliminating electric power generating possibilities."

This view was the direct opposite of that expressed yesterday by John C. Page, Reclamation Commissioner, and Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, House majority leader.

Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, told the Congress that most of the "economically available" hydro-electric power sites had already been developed in Massachusetts and that further development, as recommended by the Federal Government, would be "difficult to justify economically."

She censured 35 Massachusetts cities for failing to install sewage treatment plants and 234 of its towns for having no public sewerage systems, saying the resultant pollution of streams has discouraged many industries from locating in the State.

New Hampshire approves six sites for Federal flood-control dams: Page 9.

Reich to Direct Rumania In Trade and Munitions

Bucharest listents to call for German rule in economic development of all resources.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 24—Within 24 hours the fast-moving policy of Reichsführer Hitler has confirmed Germany's hold on three new territories by the signing of as many treaties.

Following the signing on March 22 of the accord with Lithuania transferring Memel to the Reich, there came within a few hours the treaty with Slovakia granting to Germany military, political, and economic domination of that State, and the treaty with Rumania giving the Germans almost monopolistic control of much of Rumania's production. Thus both in the east and the west, the German advance has received notable impetus.

As seen here the treaty with Rumania gives Germany the right to develop Rumania's entire economic structure—agricultural and industrial—according to the needs of both countries, and to develop the transport systems on land and water in King Carol's realm.

Rumania's military forces henceforth are to obtain their munition supplies from Germany—that is, they will continue to obtain them from Skoda and the Czechoslovenska Zbrojovka factories in Bohemia and Moravia which are, however, now German, not Czecho-Slovak.

More Than Trade Treaty

The new agreement is interpreted here as being not simply a trade treaty. It lays down conditions for exploitation of Rumania's entire material resources under German control.

This is the clearest evidence yet given of the Reich's power in the Balkans as well as in Central Europe since it appears to indicate that the English and French are powerless to do much in Europe east of the Rhine at present.

Having sacrificed the major stronghold of Czecho-Slovakia last September, the way of German expansion down the Danube is easy. Small nations like Rumania cannot wait for vague promises from democracies when German armies are at the door, and however little they may favor German domination, there is nothing else that can be done so long as the British and French content themselves with merely handing out some millions of pounds and making some warning speeches.

A Choice of Directions

This also is Germany's answer to what it calls the British encircling policy. Either Britain, it is said, has failed to understand National Socialist psychology, or it has been powerless to resist it. Throughout central Europe, however, still another reason is given, namely that though it does not approve what Germany has now done "because of the methods," German expansion eastward is not altogether displeasing to many who would rather have Germany concentrate upon this part of Europe than go in for colonial aspirations.

This view is being increasingly accepted by many German people and being reinforced each day by a campaign in the popular press which reproduces stories of England's "duplicity" and "treachery" in the development of its Empire.

In Effect Until 1944

The new German-Rumanian treaty, which comes into force one month after ratification, continues until March 31, 1944, and then indefinitely unless notice of termination be given by either party one year beforehand.

This is only an economic agreement, but the presence of so many Germans and so much German influence in Rumania must also have other effects, especially as there is a German minority of 800,000 in Transylvania, and of 3,000,000 Hungarians whom Hungary is expecting to welcome back into its fold very soon as compensation for its pro-German policy.

Moscow 'Favorable'

MOSCOW, March 24 (AP)—Soviet Russia's reply to the British proposal for an anti-aggression declaration was described authoritatively today as "favorable," but neither the text nor any hint of its actual contents has been published.

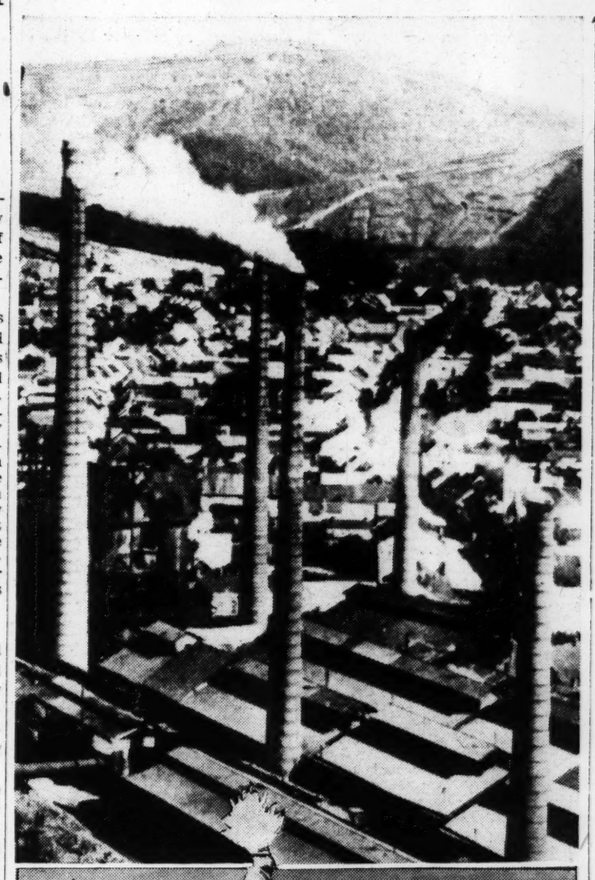
Newspapers continued to criticize the British and French Governments for alleged complicity in the downfall of Czecho-Slovakia and German annexation of Memel.

Explanations by British and French that they had been deceived by Reichsführer Hitler were ridiculed here by Bolshevists.

They contended that London and Paris knew very well what Herr Hitler was planning "at least a few days beforehand" and the French Government knew of the plans for occupation of Czecho-Slovakia as early as March 6. (The troops marched in March 14.)

Herr Hitler's gains in Rumania through the conclusion of a trade agreement were viewed here as another step to safeguard Germany's rear in preparing an attack toward the west.

No suggestion appeared that Moscow was menaced by the Rumanian or Memel developments. The closer Herr Hitler comes to the Soviet border, the calmer Moscow seems—at least outwardly.



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

German Acquisition in Rumania

View of the steel foundries in the Banat District which come under Third Reich's influence. Lower—King Carol of Rumania.

European Crisis in Brief

Germany continued its drive for dominance of the European Continent with the establishment of far-reaching control over the economy of Rumania.

Today's developments included:

Bucharest—Details of the Rumanian treaty, swiftly concluded under the pressure of German political-military insistence, show that Rumania's economy will be extensively reorganized to serve the German scheme: Pages 1 and 5.

London—Britain continues study of diplomatic moves to halt aggression, but is faced by difficult problems in reconciling Russian and Polish views: Page 5.

Memel—What did Reichsführer Hitler say? Deletions in the official text of his speech at Memel eliminate words previously accepted as limiting further expansion: Page 4.

Berlin—Complete military domination of Slovakia is seen as the protective arrangement under which Reichsführer Hitler has now guaranteed the "independence" of Slovakia: Page 5.

Budapest—Hungary reports its military movements in Slovakia have given it control of Ung Valley. Thus the Slovak-Hungarian frontier undergoes a minor "rectification" apparently undertaken with the previous approval of Germany: Page 5.

This Changing World

Memel—Hitler's Push to the Baltic in Different Category From Conquest of Czecho-Slovakia—The Crazy Quilt of Versailles

By H. B. Elliston

At Memel, one's antipathies and sympathies come in head-on conflict. Sometime ago I suggested that no concessions to Nazi Germany were in order save as part of a general settlement. But ever since I first looked over the Memel situation I've been sympathetic with the German case there. That was in the late twenties, when Poland, Lithuania, and Germany were eyeing the enclave with longing, and every other interested power was playing dog-in-the-manger.

Twenty years ago the so-called peacemakers assembled in Paris, and out of their deliberations evolved a crazy quilt of a map called Europe with a piece of ragged thread, partly called self-determination. Memel was one of the tiniest of the squares. Look it up on the map, and you will see it perched across Germany's East Prussian frontier with Lithuania—a sovereign state which the peacemakers carved out of the Russian Empire—and running down to the open Baltic. It used to be in the German Empire along with East Prussia. But, for some reason or other, the peacemakers, after cutting out the Memel chunk, didn't know precisely what to do with it. Accordingly they let it stay, like Mohammed's coffin, suspended between heaven and earth and never did sew it up.

* * *

The tiny enclave of Memel was left under the administration of a French mission. It is about three-quarters the size of Rhode Island, and the population is less than half that of Providence, R. I. A tasty bit of meat for any aspiring new state like Lithuania, or, for that matter, even an old one. Nobody, naturally, was satisfied with the no-status of Memel, not even the French.

You can imagine how the Lithuanians, with their only outlet to the sea through Memel, fumed. Finally they could stand the anachronism no longer. In 1923 they seized the port, and forced a decision as to its status. The step was hardly a nice beginning for a new state, though it was the kind of thing that was very popular in the immediate post-war years, as witness Czecho-Slovakia's taking of Polish Teschen. Moreover, something or other had to be done in order to stir the great powers out of their torpor.

As is usually the case, the great powers were goaded to action by force, and evolved a typical post-war compromise which made the Memel square in the European crazy quilt stand out even more. Lithuania was confirmed in its sovereign title to Memel. But the powers provided that at the same time Memel should enjoy autonomous government and popular representation. Lithuania, in other words, got the shadow of sovereignty, but not its substance, and Memel became a juridical botch.

* * *

Ever since 1923 the Lithuanians have been trying to get some substance out of Memel. They have done so by occasionally kicking over the traces of the 1923 Statute. This was done in 1932, for instance. Likewise the Germans have been trying to get the status of Memel changed. And, as I've said, Germany had more justice on its side than Lithuania, even from the standpoint of Wilsonian self-determination. For, if self-determination had consistently guided the peacemakers in 1919, the Germans would have been sovereign, 42 per cent of the Memel population being German and only 26 per cent Lithuanian. Even before the rise of Nazi Germany, Foreign Minister Stresemann, who couldn't be accused of Caesarism or adventuring, talked of the restoration of Memel to Germany.

Now the Nazis have rectified one of the curiosities—some say monstrosities—of Versailles at a time when the nonrecognition of their conquests by the democratic governments is supported by every counsel of prudence! There's the dilemma. Certainly the Memel conquest is different from the march into Czecho-Slovakia in almost every particular. But there is one likeness, and this is how our dilemma is resolved! The cartography of the new map of Europe to take the place of the Versailles crazy quilt has been undertaken unilaterally by one man, and no permanent peace is possible in Europe by plaudits for such tactics, though recognition is inevitable in view of the fact that Lithuania has signed over the title.

Economy? 'Your Move, Mr. President'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Most off-the-record discussion up and down the lobbies of Congress today dealt with Marriner Eccles' dramatic challenge to the Legislature to practice economy—if it dared. And most frank comment on the subject, given by Congressmen themselves, was that economy has a slight chance at this session except and unless it is vigorously pushed by President Roosevelt.

Congressmen did not even ask if Mr. Roosevelt would lead such a movement. There was a shrug of the shoulders and a smile at the very idea.

Politics at Play

On nearly all sides the Eccles' statement is appraised as a political maneuver to dramatize the difference between the New Deal deficit-spending school and the budget-balancing group. There are sincere advocates of both schools of thought. Mr. Eccles is himself a convinced exponent of the first and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia of the other. But in addition there are plenty of Congressmen who takes sides not out of conviction but from political motives. On one side, partisans who really favor economy support the Administration out of loyalty or other motives. On the other side, Congressmen who have never voted against an appropriation bill are shouting "economy" while log-rolling for big new expenditures.

Mr. Eccles' statement was in the nature of a challenge. He "doubledared" Congress to practice what it preached. It is not cynical but an objective view of the situation to say that real economy has little chance at this session. "There will be more said about it and less done about it," observed one sagacious Representative today, "than for years past."

Money for Farmers?

By a coincidence, just as Mr. Eccles was recounting the verbal unanimity of Congress for "economy" and urging it to put its words into action if it really believed what it said, the House Appropriations Committee was reporting out a $1,067,274,427 farm bill—alleged to be "the largest agricultural appropriation bill ever reported in the history of the United States," and carrying a $265,000,000 parity-payment item which the President has not approved. Mr. Roosevelt has always insisted such payment should be accompanied by additional taxes to meet them. This one parity item alone far more than wipes out the various "economy" prunings which the same Committee has made in department bills. The farm bill as reported out is $244,593,376 above Budget Bureau estimates.

The economy advocates, Senators Byrd and Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, were prompt to see the difficulties of the Eccles statement if responsibility for economy is really linked to Congress in the public view. They countered with quick declarations that the President himself should lead the economy drive. They were careful to point out that they did not expect the budget to be balanced overnight, but wanted merely a reasonable start in that direction. They hailed Mr. Eccles' admission that the public favors an end to deficit financing—contrary to Mr. Eccles' own strong views. In a word, instead of putting responsibility on Congress they sought to put it on Mr. Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Holds Comment

Mr. Roosevelt had no comment to make on the Eccles statement at his press conference today. He said he had merely read the headlines on it. No one in Congressional circles however was found who did not assume the statement was written with full advance White House approval. In fact, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System stressed arguments against Treasury retrenchment which were originally forcibly presented by President Roosevelt himself Jan. 4. He told Congress that if they were in earnest about cutting expenditures they would have to consider "drastic" cuts for "aids to agriculture and soil conservation, veterans' pensions, flood control, highways, waterways, and other public works, grants for social and health security, Civilian Conservation Corps activities, relief for the unemployed, or national defense."

Mr. Eccles took the same tack, explaining the regular Government establishments take only about 10 per cent of the budget, and hence economies must come elsewhere.

Washington enjoyed the piquancy of a top rank official admitting that the country was "apparently" against his pet program, and urging Congress to obey the Gallup Poll even while forecasting dire disaster if it were obeyed. The Eccles' frankness is proverbial. But there was a deeper current beneath all this.

What It All Means

Many keen observers have felt all along that it will be next to impossible for America to get off the high plateau of expenditures that came with the New Deal. Almost insuperable political obstacles are in the way of pruning the new services. They are not even sure that a majority of the voters want them pruned. They have no doubt, however, that the budget should be balanced: perhaps not from year to year, but over the period of the business cycle. They look with as much alarm as Messrs. Byrd and Harrison on a 7-year record of extraordinary accumulating deficits.

Their solution would not be elimination of the new social and relief services assumed by the Government or perhaps even a reduction in them but a broader incidence of taxation to meet the cost. If the country wants the new services it should pay for them, is their argument. Only when the taxpayer realizes what he is paying for the new services will he insist on efficiency, they assert. It is the present effort to eat the cake and have it too, which causes deepest concern to this economic school.

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$2,600,000,000 Yearly Cost For Proposed Medical Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To finance a system of compulsory sickness insurance covering the entire population of the United States and costing an estimated $2,600,000,000 a year would require a new pay-roll tax of 5 or 6 per cent plus a new income tax for the self-employed amounting to 5 or 6 per cent, it is calculated by experts in social insurance.

The pay-roll tax would be adjusted to business wherever there was the relation of employer and employee, and would doubtless be divided equally between each, according to the usual method in sickness insurance systems abroad. The worker would pay 2½ or 3 per cent, and the employer the same amount.

As the self-employed do not fit into a plan of tax collection using the pay roll as its basis, other means of taxation would have to be used, if they were included. Some kind of an income tax is thought among authorities to be the most suitable.

Free for Many

The number of the self-employed with their dependents is estimated at 40,000,000.

Perhaps an equal or possibly larger number unable to pay for sickness insurance would be given it free.

The expense of this free insurance is roughly set at between $800,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 a year. It would be borne by those able to pay.

If only the employed population was covered by insurance, the cost is computed by experts to be around $1,600,000,000 annually. This of course takes in the dependents of the employed. A tax of 5 or 6 per cent, it is said, would then be sufficient to finance the system.

The total cost of $2,600,000,000 for everybody was worked out by a committee of Federal officials which prepared the "National Health Program" recently laid before Congress. The figure is based on a total population of 130,000,000 and a per capita insurance cost of $20.

The pay-roll tax of 5, 5½, or 6 per cent considered among social insurance leaders is designed to provide insurance for the worker and his family. It is figured out on this basis:

Insurance cost per capita $20.
Dependents, two. Average annual earnings $1,100.

Thus a pay-roll tax of 5 per cent would furnish $55 for insurance, of 5½ per cent $60, and 6 per cent $66.

The bachelor would pay something more than his share, the worker with five or six children something less.

State Costs

The estimate of insurance cost at $20 per capita originating in Federal sources takes on new importance with the anticipated vote this spring on compulsory sickness insurance in California and Wisconsin, as well as the possibility of Federal funds being made available for compulsory state systems through the Wagner medical bill now in the Senate.

It is easy to calculate the cost of a state system with 100 per cent coverage by multiplying the number of inhabitants in the state by $20.

The annual expense of such a system in California with a population of 6,154,000 would thus be a little over $120,000,000 a year and of Wisconsin with 2,926,000 people, a little less than $60,000,000. The population figures are census estimates as of July 1, 1937, the latest published.

Puerto Ricans' Freedom Asked

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the International Congress for the Democracy of America approved March 23 a resolution calling for release of Puerto Rican Nationalists serving prison terms for conspiring to overthrow United States rule.

Pedro Albizu Campos, Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, and a group of his followers are serving 10-year sentences in Atlanta Federal penitentiary for conspiring against United States rule in Puerto Rico.

The Congress approved a resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs condemning Germany's annexation of Czecho-Slovakia and Memel.

The Congress approved a project to fight Fascism by boycotts of the products of totalitarian states and by joint action of all democratic forces in the Americas in defense of democratic principles.

By acclamation the Assembly also adopted a motion to support President Roosevelt of the United States as the "force at present representing democracy."

Nearly 300 delegates from 10 countries are registered for the Congress.

Perkins Charges Dropped in House

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee agreed unanimously March 24 there was no ground for impeachment in the charges filed against Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in the Harry Bridges case.

Chairman Hattan W. Sumners (D) of Texas announced after a three-hour committee session:

"We have agreed unanimously that there are no grounds for impeachment. There will be some minority views but they will not be on the matter of impeachment."

Republicans have suggested that the Committee's report to the House on impeachment charges filed by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey should contain some criticism of the Cabinet officer what they described as her failure to press deportation proceedings against Mr. Bridges, C. I. O. west coast maritime leader.

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Vessels for African Rivers Sent Boxed by Sea and Land

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Shipbuilders in this country are sending quite large passenger and cargo vessels to out-of-the-way places, packing them, section by section, in cases, and supplying a book of instructions for use when the cases are unnailed.

All the consignee has to do is to unpack the sections, making sure they are the right way up, and assemble the vessel at his leisure, according to instructions.

This method of ship delivery is used mostly for river and lake boats, for use far inland, perhaps on the mighty rivers of Africa. On its way by sea and land to the upper reaches of the Zambesi at the present moment is just such a ship, the Wenela, Southampton-built for an African mining concern. When the bits and pieces of the Wenela have accomplished the journey from Southampton to Beira, Portuguese East Africa, by sea, and from Beira to Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, by rail, and from Livingstone to Mombova Rapids, 100 miles away, by road, workers of the mining company will rivet them together; and that which a few weeks before had been a jumble of packing cases will become a 15 knot, 50 passenger motorship, ready for many years of service on Zambesi waters.

"The Wenela is the latest example of a practice which is becoming quite common in English and Scottish shipyards," a London shipbuilder told this correspondent. "Most of the sectional vessels," said he, "are sent to Africa. They are flat-bottomed boats for use on rivers, and they could not stand rough seas; so they cannot be towed out, nor can they go out under their own steam. They are too big to be shipped whole.

"When we receive an order for this type of boat, we build it complete in every detail in our own shipyards here in England, mark every plate with a number and a code letter, and then take it all to pieces again and pack it away.

"You can see how simple it is for the owners when they receive it. They look in their book of instructions, and note the code letters; then they can't go wrong."

Chinese Co-operatives Thrive As Hinterland Is Settled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Into the Japanese occupied coastal areas tumble a growing multitude of tidings of the increasingly busy hinterland where Nationalist China is building its new bases. Not only do the obstinate Chinese stick to their theory that eventually, somehow, they will expel the Japanese from their shores, but they are working with a patience and tirelessness characteristic of their race to make a new economic foundation in largely undeveloped yet rich and promising interior country.

The industrial co-operative movement which was started at the end of last August, with an estimate that at least six months would be required before any really concrete results would be shown, has thrived. After only four months, the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives listed 170 co-operative societies or units spread over a 1,600-mile semicircle enclosing the occupied portion of the Yangtze Valley with some 100 units under its leadership.

Plants Busy

Activities included production, marketing and buying, research, transportation, and education. Newly established plants are turning out alcohol as a gasoline substitute, malleable iron to replace steel, a strong white paper from a local species of poplar in Sining, Chinghai, native oils, shoes, ceramic wares, and woolen cloth in Lanchow, Kansu, from raw wools formerly shipped 1,250 miles east by caravan and rail to Tientsin. Fenghsien, Shensi, is now lighted by a 30-kilowatt electric plant. Gold is being washed from the sands around Hanchung, and both Egyptian long-fiber flax and English sugar beet have been introduced around Tingsi, Kansu. A machine shop in Lanchow was given by the Shensi provincial bank and the Shensi provincial industrial laboratory, the only one of its size in the entire Northwest, is at the disposal of the C. I. C. although it has a task of raising around $3,000 to transport the laboratory westward.

In the interior of China today there is scarcity of goods never known before within modern times. With reference to military needs alone, according to a report from the Shensi headquarters of the co-operative movement:

"Gen. Ma Chan-shan's men, Gen. Teng Pao-shan's men, and the Eighth Route Army are all wearing uniforms made of Japanese cloth because they can't get anything else. The soldiers are using cotton blankets made in India. Russian trucks lie along the Urga-Lanchow Highway because there are no repair facilities."

Civilian Needs

Civilian needs are fully as urgent and in addition to the newly developed other industries, co-operative societies are also producing knitted stockings, printed matter, candles, soap, flour, towels, cotton cloth, medical cotton, coal, iron, caustic soda and lead. Local freight needs are being dealt with as much as possible by two transportation co-operatives utilizing 100 mule carts.

At first, according to the report, the co-operatives marketed their own goods. The candle and soap men were termed "very enterprising, walking through the streets beating drums to advertise. However, there is no trouble about disposal of any goods. They are snapped up as soon as made. But a Federation of Co-operatives was formed Nov. 30 to take care of selling and, more urgently, the buying of materials. This saves many trips to Sian and other places."

For the training of workers and public, the usual devices of locally printed papers and booklets, plays, songs and speeches are used. In addition, the problems of the co-operative units are discussed in weekly meetings when the representatives of each society meet together every Wednesday night. The brighter and better educated local boys are trained in a one-month course to serve eventually as bookkeepers and co-operatives' overseers. Various forms of work are being speeded, for thousands of refugees are daily eating into the resources of national and provincial treasuries. They need goods and they need work; the co-operatives offer both. Yet the co-operatives cannot help quickly enough because of the great demand for organizers and engineers, the scarcity of liquid capital, slow transportation, lack of equipment, and training in the old processes now forgotten by those who have depended on machine-made goods.

Among the many new projects recently put forward is one to move 50 technical workers from Chungking to the Northwest headquarters of the movement. Many skilled people have gone up-river from Hankow and are now round Changking and Wanhsien, where there is relatively little to be done at present, whereas in the Northwest there is a shortage of technical workers whose presence is essential before much work can be started. It is estimated that about $25 a man will move him to the point desired and keep him there a month until he can get under way in productive enterprises.

Projects have been put forward for consideration of the American Advisory Committee.

Similarly there are plans for a disabled soldiers' printing co-operative in Kiangsi Province, with possibility of extension to give work to similar people in Chekiang and Hunan; a medical cotton co-operative and a uniform making co-operative in Hunan in which refugees would be employed (with something similar in south Hupeh and north Kwangsi), 10 small machine shop co-operatives in western Szechwan, a North Hupeh spinning and weaving co-operative, and a blanket weaving co-operative on the Kansu-Shensi border, all these things are relatively small enterprises requiring little capital as mony is measured in the outside world, but they hold tremendous potentialities in the way of setting idle and destitute people immediately in employment giving them self-respect, a decent present living, and hope for the future.

The National Government some time ago granted the equivalent of a million dollars to support the spread of 30,000 producers' co-operatives throuhgout the unoccupied territory.

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Christian Forces Are Urged to Act For Common Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—The forces of Christianity must present a united front if the world is to be saved from "reverting to jungle type," speakers on the first day's program of the Duke University Symposium on "Modern Religious Problems" told their hearers. Taking part in the discussions were: Dr. George A. Buttrick, of New York, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Canon Charles Erle Raven, of Cambridge University, British divine; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and Dr. Edward Donald Grant, of Richmond, Va., Secretary of the Southern Presbyterian Committee on Education and Publications.

Speakers scheduled to follow these were: Dr. Charles C. Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century; Dr. Paul Douglass, editor of Christendom; Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Dr. Robert L. Calhoun, of the Yale Divinity School, and Dr. Emil Brunner, visiting Professor of Christian Doctrine at Princeton.

The importance of unanimity of purpose was the underlying theme of each speaker at the opening session, Dr. Buttrick declaring that "the dismemberment of the Protestant Church is most grievous in the face of the oneness of the world's appalling need," while Canon Raven cited "the serious blows given religion by totalitarian States," and he placed a part of the blame for this on what he said was Christianity's failure to adapt itself to the needs of a changing world. He pointed out that days of grave responsibility lie ahead of Christianity, "unless something can be done to offset the effects of Nazism, Marxism and Facism."

Dr. Chalmers called upon Christian organizations to unite solidly against war, declaring that war and Christian principles can never be reconciled. Addressing his remarks especially to clergymen, several hundred of whom heard him, he said:

"Take what you believe and use it so that it accomplishes what you want to do. This is the strategy of Christian living. We must stand for our convictions, heart and soul, come what may. In the face of the problem of war, we must take such a stand."

Anti-Christian forces have arisen in Christian countries in Europe during the past 20 years, Canon Raven told his hearers. "We have seen great States claiming not merely to control the Church, but to dispossess the Church and take its place," the English clergyman declared. "If the Church had not maintained its opposition to the changes which the industrial revolution necessitated, Marxism would surely never have developed its grotesquely exaggerated emphasis on the economic factors in life. It seems to me we are forced to repent."

Canon Raven said that in the eyes of many of its members, as well as its critics, the Church is losing force because "it cannot speak with unity."

Dr. Buttrick included in his discussion the subject of training the young. He said this is a vital task in which the Church is failing in many ways; that the Church's program is largely "an adult affair," and that, in many respects, Protestantism is still in the era of the little red school house. The great need of the Church, he declared, is to organize larger units, so that it will be able to more effectively serve the world.

More Vote Fraud Indictments Filed

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—A grand jury inquiring into alleged election frauds in predominantly Democratic Albany County returned 32 more indictments March 22, including seven against a Democratic committeeman.

This brought to 78 the number of indictments since the investigation began four months ago at the behest of Governor Lehman. District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, Manhattan Republican, in his unsuccessful gubernatorial campaign last fall, cited alleged illegal registration in the county.

The Democratic committeeman was identified by Deputy Attorney General James J. Mc Gough as Barney Sheber, a roofing contractor. Mr. Mc Gough said he was charged with purchasing votes for five dollars each in 1937 and 1938.

Meantime, jail sentences of from one year and one month to two years and two months at hard labor were imposed by Supreme Court Justice John MacCrate on Thomas Patrick Grogan, laborer, and James J. McGraw, chauffeur, when they pleaded guilty to illegal registration and voting.

Virginia Reduces Toll Of Highway Crashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—One of the biggest annual reductions in highway mishaps in the history of the Virginia State division of motor vehicles was reported as the department closed its books on motor vehicle traffic mishaps for 1938 and forwarded a report to the National Safety Council.

Fatalities for last year totaled 690, as compared to 786 for 1937.

This was the third consecutive yearly reduction. For 1936, the total was 796, while 1935 had 839 fatalities from highway crashes, a big jump over the 746 for 1934.

A slight increase in traffic crashes during 1938 was attributed by Colonel Marion S. Battle, director of the motor vehicle division, to the fact that the department is receiving greater co-operation from the field at present and, therefore, receives more complete reports than has been the case heretofore.

British Postal Deposits

The number of depositors in the British Post Office Savings Bank on Jan. 1 was 11,200,000 and the amount of their deposits about $2,546,500,000.

Big Milk Producers Blame Small Factions for Upset

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—As upstate dairy farmers prepared for a meeting of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency in Syracuse tomorrow, the Borden Company, one of the two major milk distributors in the New York City Area, came out today with a statement calling for unity in the industry and placing blame for the demoralized milk situation on "certain small factions."

The statement will be printed tomorrow in 20 daily and 70 weekly newspapers as an advertisement simultaneously with filing by the Government in the Supreme Court in Washington of an appeal from the ruling of the New York Federal District Court in Utica, on Feb. 24, outlawing the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement for the Metropolitan New York Area.

The advertisement is seen as a defense of the Company's price cut and as a plea for unity between producers and distributors and carries the warning that "certain small factions can thrust the industry into chaos if they do not stand by agreements reached by the majority of milk interests.

"For 25 years the New York milk industry has been striving toward the goal of orderly marketing," the statement says. "Throughout this period of years some distributors and some producer groups have given their best efforts in the search for an orderly milk marketing program; some have not.

"The keystone of orderly marketing is equality of price and obligation of every producer and every distributor. This does not mean gouging the public. Price cutting—some people call it chiseling, which is made possible by failure to recognize these obligations—does not mean benefitting the public."

The Borden Company was the first to institute the price cuts in milk after the invalidation of the Milk Marketing Act last month and this company and Sheffield Farms Company and other dealers who made like reductions in prices are now selling Grades A and B milk at 2¼ cents a quart less than before outlawing of the Milk Agreement.

The distributors stand by their price reductions, declaring they were made necessary by the flush condition of the milk market at this season, while farmer organizations and small dealers attack them as seeking to demoralize the industry so that the Government will step in and regulate the industry as it did under the Milk Marketing Agreement which, these groups assert, was favorable to the large companies.

Pennsylvanians See Ruin

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 24 (AP)—Dairymen in widely-separated sections of Pennsylvania agreed today that price cuts ordered by the Milk Control Commission would hit them severely.

The Commission last month directed dealers in the Pittsburgh Area to cut prices they charge consumers and prices they pay to farmers. It followed yesterday with reductions in the Scranton Area.

Chairman Howard E. Eisaman had similar comments to complaints from farmers in both territories: that in the Pittsburgh District, the lower prices had increased consumption of fluid milk, which he said was the most profitable kind the farmers handle; and that the same effect should be noted in the Scranton territory.

However, H. W. Mumford, attorney for farmers in the Northeastern Pennsylvania District, said at Scranton the new ten-cents-a-quart retail price there would be the lowest in the State and would bankrupt many dairymen.

Mr. Eisaman reported at the capital that a delegation representing farmers in nine western counties told him they could not stand the lower prices set for the Pittsburgh Area.

What Anthracite Miners Ask

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—A 30-hour, five-day week, wage increases, with a daily minimum of $4.62 and 200 guaranteed days of work a year, time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sunday work and the right to buy coal at less than standard price are the major demands representatives of the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania will present to coal mine operators when the two groups meet for contract consultations next month, it was learned here today.

These terms were accepted by the 300 delegates of the United Mine Workers of America meeting here under the leadership of John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and head of the mine Union.

While the miners will ask for a two-year contract embodying these and other demands to replace the present agreement expiring on April 30, it is expected that anthracite operators will ask the miners to accept both wage cuts and a lengthening of the work week beyond the present 35-hour limit.

Meanwhile, it was announced that representatives of the bituminous coal miners of the southern Appalachian region and of the soft-coal operators are still far from agreement in their discussions here. The miners, headed by Mr. Lewis, are asking for 50 cents a day wage increase and for a 30-hour, five-day week, in place of the 35-hour, five-day week now prevailing.

The miners also are seeking a 200-working-day guarantee and a two-year contract to supersede the one expiring on March 31. The operators, however, are proposing a 50-cent pay cut and a continuation of the 35-hour week, citing as justification a $100,000,000 revenue loss during the past two years.

Observers here hold that the disagreement may persist until the last moment with the possibility of an eleventh-hour settlement.

Hearst Labor Practices Hit

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24 (AP)—The Federal Court of Appeals yesterday ordered the Seattle Post-Intelligencer to reinstate Frank Lynch with back pay, and instructed five newspaper organizations of the Hearst interests to cease and desist from unfair labor practices.

Mr. Lynch was one of those who participated in a strike against the paper in 1936.

The opinion was on petition of the National Labor Relations Board which sought enforcement of its order of Jan. 13, 1937.

The Court also ordered that the estate of the late Philip Armstrong, also a striker, be given Mr. Armstrong's back pay.

The companies named in the order for reinstatement were Hearst Publications, Inc., and Kings Features. Those listed in the cease and desist order were Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., Hearst Corporation; American Newspapers, Inc., and William Randolph Hearst.

While technically, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Armstrong were not out on strike—since it was their discharge July 14, 1936, that contributed to it—they were active in its promotion during the period Aug. 22 to Nov. 22 while the newspaper was closed.

In answering respondents' contention that back pay should not be required for the period during which the Post-Intelligencer plant was closed, the Court rules this issue "immaterial" because the strike which caused the newspaper to close was brought about assertedly by unfair labor practices.

Justices Ponder Rudich Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—The five justices of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court who have been hearing evidence in the removal proceedings against City Magistrate Mark Rudich today, have the case under advisement, as the four-day trial ended with members of the Rudich family denying that he had ever received bribes in payment for accepting fraudulent bail bonds.

Following his presentation of evidence in the case, John Harlan Amen, special prosecutor investigating Brooklyn law enforcement agencies, revealed that he was looking into the affairs of Supreme Court Justice Algeron I. Nova, who was accused by a Rudich case witness with having accepted a $150 bail bond bribe, and of the affairs of Kings County Judge George W. Martin.

In a recent letter to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and to the heads of the New York State Legislature Judiciary Committees, the City Affairs Committee quoted newspaper reports that Justice Nova and Judge Martin were heavily in debt and called for an investigation of the entire Brooklyn judiciary as necessary for a restoration of public faith and confidence.

Governor Lehman and the Chairmen of the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees have rejected the demand for an inquiry on the grounds that the Amen investigation is sufficient.

The City Affairs Committee indicated today that it was drafting a reply to this rejection, adding that it had appealed to civic organizations to back its demand.

Wage-Hour Act Interest Evinced by Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina employees are manifesting a "remarkable understanding" of the new Federal Wage-Hour Act, are filing complaints against their employers, and seeking information relating to various phases of the law in increasing numbers, according to Stephen McRae, South Carolina State representative of the Wages and Hours Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Columbia.

After first pointing out that he had received approximately 350 complaints and information requests since his office was established in the Federal Building, Nov. 1, Mr. McRae explained that during the two weeks following the opening of his office, 98 per cent of the inquiries about the law had been from employers. But since that time, he added, the ratio has decreased steadily until now it is about 50-50.

Mr. McRae's office is similar to others set up in the other states of the nation to receive complaints and convey information about the law. His territory includes the entire State of South Carolina, from all parts of which, he said, inquiries and complaints have emanated.

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Washington Sideglances

Pepper and salt—The Irish have their way and de Valera extends his American trip—Nothing to write about in Washington—Maine has the last laugh—Beauty experts and Federal Government have their little differences.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Well-Seasoned: Senator Claude Pepper of Florida is the "salt of the earth." At least that's what his wife told a group of Democratic women the other night.

Pats and Mikes: On his May visit to the United States Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire (still Ireland to most of us), planned first to visit those two Irish centers—New York and Boston, but the Irish in other cities started writing to the Legation here. Now he will go all the way to the Pacific Coast.

The Irish Minister, Robert Brennan, judges from his correspondence that there must be 100,000,000 Irish in the United States.

Patience Speaks: The Washington press corps was taken down at least two pegs this week by three youngsters—the Abbe children, Patience, Richard, and Johnny, authors of "Around the World in Eleven Years." They took a look at Congress, said there was "nothing here to write about," and set off with their mother for England.

Chins Up: A big chin and a broad smile are the dominant characteristics depicted in 38 drawings of President Roosevelt by nationally-known cartoonists, recently collected by the National Press Club.

Given choice of two, the President took home to the White House one by F. S. Nixon of the Detroit Free Press with a shadowy "Teddy" Roosevelt in the background, and another by Milton Halladay of the Providence Journal, showing the President enjoying his favorite hobby, sailing.

Maine Leads?: Representative Ralph O. Brewster, Maine Republican, who has been silently taking all the political jokes of the "As Maine goes, so goes Vermont" type, had the last laugh in the House the other day.

"It appear from a Treasury report," said he, "that the State of Maine is the only State in the Union to show an increase in income tax payments for this past year—a 20 per cent increase as against an average decline for the country of 30 per cent. This," he added, "would seem to indicate that if the Nation will follow Maine next year we will yet bail the country out."

Skin Deep: Famous "beauty experts" are having trouble aplenty with Federal officials these days. Not only is the Federal Trade Commission insisting that the manufacturers of Edna Wallace Hopper products tone down their advertising "blurbs" but the Food and Drug Administration had a personal call from Elizabeth Arden, all aflame over a new ruling against coal tar dyes in eye shadows. "You just don't want women to be beautiful" was what, in effect, she told Administrator W. G. Campbell. Her lawyer is Joseph Tumulty, former Secretary to President Wilson.

Spoils System and Art: The late Robert Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, reveals in a letter published this week, why the Healy portrait of the Great Emancipator, considered by the family to be the best of all likenesses, was not placed in the White House during the Grant Administration. The artist did the portrait in a competition to win $3,000 which Congress had offered. But, said Mr. Lincoln: "The appropriation had been procured by an artist named Coggswell, who had painted a life-size group of General Grant and his family, and the President (Grant) felt bound to select a portrait of President Lincoln which had been made by Mr. Coggswell."

Seventy years later, only this week the portrait found its way into the White House. The power of patronage takes a long time to crumble.

Perquisites: The public generally has an exaggerated idea of "gravy" that goes with the job of being a Congressman, Representative Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota believes. He lists expenses the public mistakenly believes are furnished Congressmen out of the taxpayers' money as follows: Shaves and haircuts; meals and lunches; income tax; postage on private letters; election expenses.

British Youth Has Its Say At 'Parliament' in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—Elected representatives of the youth of Britain are in London today to open in Seymour Hall the first National Parliament of Youth held in this country.

In the past few weeks a miniature general election has been in progress throughout Britain. Organizations with a total membership of some millions of young people have chosen their Members of Parliament. Nearly 1,000 representatives are present. Aims of this Parliament are to enable young people to learn how democracy works, to prepare them for full responsibilities of citizenship, and to give them a chance to reach some understanding among themselves on ways to face problems of democracy.

Procedure follows lines of Westminster as closely as possible. Bills dealing with education, housing, unemployment, nutrition, health insurance, Indian independence, refugees, and national service have been circulated and will be debated and voted on. A budget will be passed before the Parliament adjourns March 26.

Groups Represented

There are "M. P.'s" from the British Federation of Co-operative Youth, British Universities League of Nations Society, Central Youth Council of the Church of England, Federation of Indian Students in Great Britain, Girls' Friendly Society, National League of Young Liberals, Order of Woodcraft Chivalry, University Labor Federation, and Young Communist League.

The Girl Guides Association sent 35 Members; Jewish opinion is being voiced by the Federation of Zionist Youth, Inter-University Jewish Federation, and Vatike Habonim.

Social and domestic problems occupy more attention of the Youth Parliament than international affairs. Education, it appears, is the most absorbing topic. A bill is being presented raising the school-leaving age to 16 years (at present it stands at 14 but is to be raised to 15 this year) and abolishing school fees. Other demands include free meals for needy children, classes not to exceed 30, better health facilities, improvement in kindergarten schools, and special schools for defective children.

Domestic Workers

Measures dealing with conditions of domestic workers and office regulations are being proposed by the National Council of Girls' Clubs. Hours and conditions of work are said to be too long and arduous. Adequate holidays and leisure opportunities are demanded.

Proposals include a 40-hour week for young people, two weeks' holiday with pay, no overtime for those under 16 years, and restrictions on overtime of others, regular times for meals, and a minimum standard of office cleanliness.

A "pilgrimage" of some 3,000 members of the National Youth Campaign converged on London recently and became front-page news as a result of an unsuccessful attempt to see Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. Sixty of the leaders were, however, received at the House of Commons.

A mass meeting was held in Trafalgar Square. The banners carried bore the names of places such as Teeside, Swansea, Cornwall, Cambridge. Several hundreds of the young men and women were university students, wearing gowns.

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Subsidy Is Urged For N. Y. Dry Dock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department recommended to Congress March 23 a government subsidization for construction in New York Harbor of a dry dock "which can take not only the largest merchantmen but also the largest battleships."

Such a dock, estimated to cost $6,500,000, of which the Government would put up $3,500,000, should be built at the earliest practicable date, Admiral William D. Leahy, Acting Secretary of the Navy, said in a communication to the House.

Anti Ear Cropping Law Lags in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The leading topic of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania held here recently was the need of more rigid enforcement of the 1933 Pennsylvania law prohibiting the cutting off of dog's ears unless done so for the health of the animal.

Dr. W. F. H. Wentzel, of Pittsburgh, stressed that a practice has come into existence whereby people carry Pennsylvania dogs out of the State where certain veterinaries make a practice of cropping and issuing certificates that it was necessary to the health of the dog.

"In a study," Dr. Wentzel asserted, "it was found that more than 70 per cent of these certificates were either phoney or in some respects short of meeting the requirements of the Pennsylvania law, and many of those who apparently meet the requirements are undoubtedly falsifications of the facts concerning the cause of the operation."

Home: Democracy's Real Foundation

Armstrong Roberts

'See, That's Where I Live, the U. S.'

Democracy's Defense Up to Women

By Margery Corbett Ashby

President of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship

Americans at Work

The fifth of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

Our most urgent duty is to maintain and extend the human values that are everywhere challenged: respect for human personality and individuality, liberty of conscience, liberty of thought, freedom of the press, the radio, theater and cinema; liberty of action as long as it is non-violent; opportunity for all for work and education without distinction of sex, creed or race.

A few years ago it seemed unnecessary to defend democracy, today it survives in but few countries and is everywhere challenged. Our first duty must be to defend democracy however imperfect since only under democracy are essential human values recognized. The new tyranny of the State makes of its citizens slaves. It provides them neither happiness, prosperity nor security but demands their sacrifice so that it may be powerful, arrogant and impregnable.

Women should therefore be actively concerned to protest against any attack on liberty, any concealed censorship or interference and should be ready to help actively any movement for education in good and responsible citizenship.

Her Second Duty

The second duty of women is to be loyal to one another. Loyalty was the hall mark of the great phases of the women's movement that brought to women education, opportunities for work and full citizenship rights. In no land do women enjoy real equality with men. For generations women have suffered from the suppression of their individuality, they were means, not ends; were daughters, wives, mothers, widows, but never human beings independent of family relationship. They had to accept codes of conventional speech, dress, habit and education. For this reason women should be the most eager to defend not only their own newly gained liberty but also to defend the liberties men are losing. The woman's movement was working for equality with men in a world when men seemed securely in possession of certain human rights. Today men and women must work together to defend human rights common to both. For instance, women who resist dismissal on marriage can now point to men dismissed because they are not married. Both must unite to protect marriage as an individual choice.

But woman's defense of democracy will not be based on legal rights, on mere equality or on economic opportunity. I believe her motive will lie in her deepest instinct of reverence for life. The experience of human motherhood is hers, hers it is to watch the lovely unfolding of the new individuality. Can she allow her child to grow into the powerless slave of a moloch State?

Loyalty to Women

But though she works shoulder to shoulder with men she still needs special loyalty from and to her own sex. She must respect and encourage the professional and business women and rejoice in each new success. She must accept fully her new responsibilities in national and municipal life, and actively try to solve the undoubted difficulties of home and career.

The third duty is for women to recognize that they are primarily responsible for the necessary conditions of safe and healthy motherhood. Every woman, married or single, should recognize that rearing children is her business, whether as mother or fellow citizen. Every woman should use her personal and political influence to ensure that the new knowledge whether of nutrition or child psychology is widely, indeed universally accessible. But this is only the beginning. However disturbing to our old prejudices, we must recognize that a mother may have the most perfect knowledge of her craft, a scientific and practical knowledge of nutrition and cooking and yet may be utterly unable to achieve anything but dirt, starvation, and even crime. This through no fault of her own but because she has not the tools of her trade: the actual money to achieve good housing, cleanliness, adequate food, and conditions for healthy play. Sooner or later the citizens of a State must recognize that the mother as mother should be able to have children's allowances adequate for their health. The success of the system in many countries in many different strata of the population shows this is practicable and practised.

Attitude Toward Work

The attitude of women toward work is important. Restrictions on women's work during pregnancy may be necessary, but I much prefer the system of adequate insurance payments so that the mother voluntarily, gladly, and without loss of food or comforts can cease work for a time. All other restrictions should be severely criticised before acceptance. Unhealthy trades and occupations should not be tolerated for either men or women.

Industrial science should be called in to end them. The worst toll of women's health in industry is taken by the underfeeding caused by underpayment. The report of the British Government's Royal Commission on women's war work after the World War showed how astoundingly good women's and girl's health could be under severe strain if the rate of pay was high enough for really good feeding.

Again I would emphasize the importance of our attitude to work, paid professional work or voluntary work, disciplined and regular. We must respect it and take our share of it.

Women must make up their minds as regards peace in the world. Are they for peace at any price (as long as others pay the price)? Are they prepared to allow brutal force, intolerable cruelty to sweep across country after country without any sense of personal responsibility; or will they use all their personal and public influence to prevent their country's actively aiding the aggressor by buying and selling to him?

It is intolerable hypocrisy to shudder at the millions dead, homeless, and starving in China and to continue to wear the silk stockings and underwear that provide the Japanese with war material. To allow sectional interests to reap profit from aggression is to endanger the whole community.

Defence of Peace

Women have patience and persistency. Let us use those qualities in the defence of peace. Let us throw all our political influence on the side of those who are struggling to achieve economic co-operation. Let us use the machinery of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Office to the full in all those technical humanitarian and social services which are still so successful. Modern invention of the aeroplane and radio has made the world so small a place that we must organize it so that we can live together in peace. Let us remember that the League of Nations and the International Labor Office have invariably been successful when and where governments have used it and has failed only where its own supporters have declined to use it or have betrayed it.

Finally let us remember that ideas and ideals are the strongest forces in the world. If we women think clearly, courageously, co-operatively, we can yet make of this world a place fit for children.

Civil Service Spread Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — Members of the United States Civil Service Commission, led by Harry B. Mitchell, are testifying before a House committee in favor of a bill permitting President Roosevelt to extend the Civil Service Act to all departments and agencies.

The bill was introduced by Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia and would extend Presidential authority to bring into the merit system those jobs, estimated at 200,000, which heretofore have been specifically exempted by Congress at one time or another. Testimony is being presented in executive session.

Besides extending Civil Service to nearly all Government Workers, it would extend clauses of the classification act of Government workers in the field. Workers would be brought under Civil Service after passing noncompetitive examinations.

Republicans indicate they will attempt to change this to force competitive examinations. Exceptions to the bill are confined only to "policy" jobs, appointment to which is usually the right of department heads.

Colonel Greene Sets Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24—Ending 17 years of public service as State Superintendent of Public Works, all of it dedicated to keeping politics out of State construction, Col. Frederick Stuart Greene today had Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's regretful acceptance of his decision to retire. The Governor paid tribute to Colonel Greene's "unusual devotion and effectiveness" in his post.

Colonel Greene was appointed State Works chief in 1919 by Alfred E. Smith, then in his first term as Governor. He has served continuously since, with the exception of the Republican incumbency of Gov. Nathan L. Miller, 1921-23. His reappointment this year was confirmed without a dissenting vote, although, with Republican recapture of the Legislature, along with other Lehman appointees, he was subjected to questioning by the Senate Finance Committee.

For many years, Colonel Greene's stand for nonpartisan administration of his office made him an object of attack by politicians in both parties, but these ceased finally before his uncompromising attitude that party leaders had no right to dictate appointments or to interfere with his policy or the operation of his departments. Not only has the administrative record written under his direction been incorruptible, but the Colonel has become famous as a builder of good roads.

Colonel Greene is going to his boyhood home in Warrenton, Va. He came to New York after civil-engineering experience in Virginia, Washington, D. C., Georgia, and Alabama, and was appointed State highway chief after world-war service.

Super Toll Roads Opposed by Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, contends a proposed system of criss-cross continental highways would not solve the Nation's traffic problem.

"We definitely recommend against a system of transcontinental toll highways," Mr. MacDonald told a House Appropriations Subcommittee in hearings made public March 23.

"Our position is, as we have been convinced through the year, that highways should first be developed to take care of local traffic . . . and get our long-distance highways by extension of these roads."

He said, however, that so-called "superhighways" in short sections—such as between St. Louis, Mo., and Kansas City or between Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia—could be supported by tolls.

'Hot Oil' Bill Passed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House March 23 legislation which would make permanent the Connally "Hot Oil Act." The Act, which would otherwise expire on June 30, prohibits shipment of oil in interstate commerce when it has been produced in violation of state laws.

Stabilizing Farm Help From Modern Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona's first Farm Security Administration camp for transient agricultural laborers, and one which is expected to stand as a model for all camps established in the future, has just been opened 16 miles west of Phoenix, on the bank of the Agua Fria River.

Instead of open shed "camping platforms," this camp has 210 small dwellings that are all steel, and fireproof, except for a wooden floor. They are 12x14 feet, with a four-foot concrete porch in front, and have hinged sides which can be raised for ventilation or light.

Made at a Midwest rolling mill, they cost the FSA only $140 apiece, delivered "knocked down." Installation cost, with WPA labor, was around $25. All parts except the concrete porch are readily movable.

Another 100 of these "shelters" are to be set up at the Agua Fria camp. Similar structures will be used at camps which are to be built next summer near Coolidge and Somerton, Ariz., and probably at any others that may be added to the FSA system.

The eleven FSA camps in California mostly have wooden platforms with sheet-iron roofs and no sides. There the occupants are supposed to pitch tents. Often they enclose the platform in walls of old boxes, cardboard, or anything else they can salvage from the nearest dump. Results are unattractive and not altogether satisfactory from any standpoint.

A recreation hall, central bath house, laundry, water plant, sewage system and clinic are among the facilities of the Agua Fria camp. For a shelter and use of all facilities, a migratory family is charged 10 cents a day. This goes into a camp fund to be spent for recreation, or in any other way that the "guests" vote.

Manager C. R. De Hoff is under instructions to let the migrants govern the camp as far as possible, interfering only when somebody oversteps the bounds. They will elect a committee of five to make rules and regulations, which everybody is expected to enforce.

The Agua Fria camp is located near extensive cotton and vegetable fields, where there is always some farm work to be had and at certain seasons a great many hands are needed. Expectations are that it will serve as a reservoir of farm labor which will usually prove to be a little above the average.

Research for Its Own Sake Backed by Hoover at C. I. T.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—At the dedication of the "largest single geology workshop in the world," at the California Institute of Technology, Herbert Hoover as a veteran mining engineer, defended the million-dollar investment in "knowledge for knowledge's sake alone, without regard for immediate economic application, because development of the human mind and the human thought must come first if civilization is to move forward."

For support of "pure science" as outranking "applied science," the former President cited the famous interview between Gladstone, the British statesman, and Faraday, who invented the induction coil through "pure reasoning": Gladstone asked whether the invention had any "practical" use; the inventor answered: "Some day you will tax it, and you will even get your major income from it." To justify this prediction, Mr. Hoover pointed out that industry, largest supporter of government, today depends upon the induction coil.

The giant workshop, dedicated March 14, is made up of two memorial gifts, the Seely W. Mudd Laboratory, and the Charles Arms Laboratory. Linked by a patio, they complete the western approach to the campus. They line the south side of the yard which sets off Throop Hall, central building. Across the yard, the two-building block, each building 160 feet long and 56 feet wide, faces two other recently dedicated laboratories of almost identical design.

The group of four cost $1,250,000, all gifts. They all stand three stories above ground, are of reinforced concrete, earthquake resistant, and are in keeping with the campus modified Spanish style; architects were Mayers, Murray & Phillips of New York, successors to the late B. G. Goodhue, who worked out the style in keeping with the Spanish heritage of southern California; his work is familiar to those visiting permanent buildings in Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif., site of world fairs in 1915 and 1935.

Mrs. Mudd gave her building to honor her late husband, a mining engineer; her family has been active in the growth of Caltech; one son is on its faculty, and another on its board of trustees.

Charles Arms Laboratory was given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robinson, honoring her father, also a mining engineer.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Caltech executive officer, declared the geological sciences are playing "a vital role in the outcome of the conflict" between the world's present moves toward despotism on the one hand, and toward "freedom of the human spirit" on the other.

Of All Things . . . !

Making Bees Busier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MENOMONIE, Wis.—"How doth the busy little bee employ each shining hour?" A bee school was recently held here (March 23 and 24) by the Government so bee inspectors could find out.

For bees are now in business. They manufacture honey on a big scale. Are even shipped in private railroad cars from northern climes to sunny southern meadows come winter so their money-producing work can continue uninterrupted.

Some 15 inspectors attended the bee school, and learned by means of charts, maps, movies, and talks, the sort of housing conditions a bee should have, and other things needed to make her a good worker.

A school for bee inspectors in southern Wisconsin is to be opened up in Madison later on, states E. L. Chambers, Chief of the Entomology Division of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets.

New U. S. 'Island'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The newest island possession of the United States has come into being in the Rappahannock River, about three quarters of a mile off shore, just east of Tappahannock, Va. It was formed by the mud thrown up from the river bottom when the dredge that cleared Hoskins Creek made a channel from the deep river channel through the shallow waters near shore to the mouth of the creek.

The island stands about four feet about high water, is about 400 feet long, and 60 or more feet wide. While doing the digging, the men were forced to blow up several old boats resting on the bottom.

Charlie McCarthy, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Though he complains weekly that his 75 cents allowance is insufficient to meet his needs, yet Charlie McCarthy has filed articles of incorporation for a $75,000 firm to supervise everything done in Charlie's name, including sale of Charlie McCarthy toys and novelties, radios, motion pictures, radio and exhibitions.

Of course the articles of incorporation really are for the Edgar Bergen interests. Directors of the corporation are three Los Angeles attorneys, John O'Melveny, John W. Meyers and Arthur J. O'Keefe.

An Old 'New Deal'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It was Gen. William T. Sherman, and not Franklin D. Roosevelt, who first used "new deal" in a political sense, reports the new Dictionary of American English being published here. Lineage of the famous expression is traced to Civil War days in the sixth volume of the dictionary which is soon to come from the press.

Earliest usage of the phrase with political significance is found by the dictionary makers in Sherman's Letters, written in 1863.

"Charleston is not taken, the war is prolonged, and but little chance of its ending until we have a new deal."

The word "deal," meaning a questionable political agreement, is another Americanism, the dictionary finds. It cropped out frequently in publications of the '80s.

Judge Fines Himself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 24—Midway through a routine session of a Philadelphia Traffic Court, Chief Magistrate O'Malley was interrupted to find himself served with a summons for overtime parking near City Hall.

He promptly fined himself $2.67, paid it, and turned to the assembled motorists to assert: "It would be unfair for me to discharge myself while making other violators pay. There should be no discrimination in this court, regardless who commits the infraction."

Dad at Dishpan? Well, Hardly Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—There are times when Dad should add drying dishes to furnace tending, in the well-ordered household. At least the head of the house was not given complete exemption from household duty by Mrs. Clara Martin, home economics authority at the opening session of a new series of instruction started by Adult Education Council, here.

In this unique series called "New Ideas for the Modern Housewife" the Council departed from its customary course of helping adults improve for business opportunities and turned to the housewife's job.

The housewife whose busy round is frequently obstructed by gossips, long-winded phone calls, ambitious door-to-door salesmen, must become an expert manager and planner to produce happiness and complete satisfaction for her family, Mrs. Martin pointed out. To do this, she will find much help in a written weekly schedule planned with and for the co-operation of the whole family group.

In addition to the instruction on organizing the household, the series included specific instruction in the various household duties.

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America Friendly to Italy, Watching Europe From Afar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24 — American diplomacy is now standing watchfully on the side lines intent on the rapidly changing situation in Europe, but taking no part whatever in the tentative negotiations for some kind of "nonaggression" consultative pact.

A minor adjustment having an indirect bearing on the European scene was consummated here on March 22 in liquidation of Italy's Ethiopian conquest so far as the United States is concerned. It was in connection with the formal reception of the new Italian Ambassador by President Roosevelt. The Ambassador presented his credentials from "The King of Italy Emperor of Ethiopia." President Roosevelt in his response received him only as coming from "His Majesty the King."

Gloss Over Differences

This little diplomatic byplay accented by expressions of polite hope for developing "ever more the good relations that have always existed between our two countries" signified the disposition on both sides to forget the fact that not long since the United States was giving every possible encouragement to the League of Nations program of "sanctions" against Italy. The conquest of Ethiopia is not formally recognized, but it is glossed over as politely as possible and put at the back of the shelf well out of sight because it is quite out of harmony with the general trend of American foreign policy of the moment.

This current policy still involves a sharing of London's hope that Italy will eventually be weaned away from its ties with Berlin. Therefore, the cordial reception of a new Ambassador from Italy at the same time that even the wife of the titular United States Ambassador to Germany, Hugh Wilson, is on her way back to the United States points up the desire to conciliate Italy while at the same time stressing disapproval of Germany's action.

Meanwhile, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who has been vacationing in Florida, is on his way back to Washington to take over the helm managed by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, during the past days of crisis.

Let Europe Make Stand

But this is all of moment that is transpiring. The strenuous period of positive American reaction to the final German acquisition of Czecho-Slovakia is over. Washington watches the movements of British diplomacy. Should the negotiations with Poland, Russia, and Rumania lead to a strong stand against German aggression, Washington would then prepare to throw more strength behind that stand. But it has nothing to contribute now until a stand is made. And doubt increases hourly that there will be a stand.

The general trend of information reaching Washington leads to the conclusion that Germany still enjoys mobility of action in Eastern Europe. Britain is believed to have made it clear to all interested nations that it will fight if its interests in the Mediterranean area are threatened. But the very emphasis on the Mediterranean in itself serves to rule out a positive British stand over anything in Eastern Europe which does not directly reach the Mediterranean position.

With information of this nature continuing to come in from all sides the State Department is increasingly disposed to keep out of the picture. It feels that it has done everything possible to clear the way for, and to encourage, general European resistance to further German aggression. But the resistance will have to be organized in Europe. Washington is not a major factor in the immediate European picture, therefore. It is merely an interested spectator who feels strongly it is high time for resistance, but who can contribute to resistance only if at this stage Britain and France decide to make a stand.

'Crime Preventarium' Planned For New York City Youngsters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Plans are being formulated for a "crime preventarium" in midtown Manhattan where exhibits of prison cells, police wagons, handcuffs, and other penal equipment will be shown for the benefit of New York City youngsters in an effort to teach them why crime does not pay.

In a sumptuous, gold-draped room at the Astor Hotel last night, about 40 boys from East Side slums met to discuss the project. The boys, ranging in age from 14 to 19 years, are a group who four years ago had been voluntarily locked in cells in the Tombs, taken for rides in police vans and shown around the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington to impress upon them the futility of crime.

Negotiations are now on for the site of the crime preventarium, which will also house graphs and charts showing statistics on crime and criminal records. Leon J. Rubinstein, sponsor of the project, said. Actors who usually play the part of criminals in motion pictures will step out of their screen characters and act in special "movies" to show the futility of crime, Mr. Rubinstein added.

Indicative of the results looked for in the new project was a short speech by a youngster at the meeting, who declared that "if any fellow who sees what we have seen still thinks he can get away with crime, he hasn't got any brains in his head."

The boys were addressed informally by John H. Morris, Sixth Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Juvenile Aid Bureau; Dwight Brantley, Chief of the New York Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Jonah J. Goldstein, President of the Grand Street Boys and formerly Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Morris and Mr. Brantley pledged the aid of the New York City Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the crime prevention plan.

All speakers stressed that crime prevention starts with children, declaring it was in adolescence that a youngster took either to the straight and narrow or to paths of crime.

"I have yet to meet a reformed person out of reformatory," Mr. Goldstein declared. "I have yet to meet a penitent from the penitentiary. The electric chair is not a preventative. It is much cheaper to build boys than to mend men."

Neighboring Scenes Recorded In High School Pupils' Art Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Boats puffing up the Chicago River, towering skyscrapers, gardens, back alleys—these are some of the things that interested the young high school artists whose works have been on view at the Chicago Public Library.

The more than 500 pictures exhibited, expressing action in the experience and environment of high school pupils, were only a handful compared with the more than 5,000 works turned out as this year's product in chalk, water color, tempera, oil, and charcoal. Even a few etchings and lithographs were displayed.

"We have discovered that it is more difficult to get high school students to swing into this art work than it is for children down in the elementary grades," one of the teachers said.

They paint whatever they see around them in their own experience, and consequently the whole exhibit could easily be classified according to the section of the city from which the pupils come. Those living on the North Shore usually chose to paint tall apartment buildings, summer days on the beach, or cozy evenings at home. In one painting, four people sat huddled around a checker game against a background of filmy curtains and the soft glow of a floor lamp. Another illustrated a high school girl's idea of making beds.

Paintings done by Negro boys showed much power of observation. In a kitchen scene, for instance, a certain boy sketched his mother in a green dress and a glowing purple apron, in the act of pouring coal from a scuttle into the cook stove, while the wash hung on a line stretched from corner to corner.

Alley peddlers, loafers on the corner, and outdoor markets came from the fingers of other youngsters.

"We have discovered," said Miss Elizabeth Wells Robertson, director of art for the Chicago Public Schools "that young people have their own individual approach. Formerly we taught them to copy boxes, bottles and flowers set very sedately on the teacher's desk. Now they paint whatever they are interested in out of their own experience."

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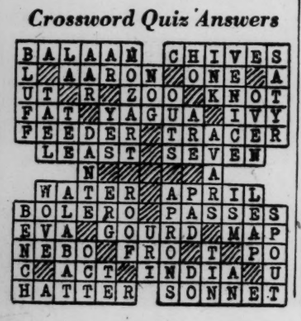

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Where Spring Is Lavish in Floral Display

Oregon Offers New Riches In Ore and Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—A handful of geological clues which may provide Oregon with an entirely new field for mineral exploitation lies among the rugged slopes of the central Wallowa Mountains in northeastern Oregon, it is shown in a new map of this area, issued by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

The map, designed to aid future prospectors in the little-known area, is based on several months of studies by a small group of geologists who entered the Wallowa last summer. It covers an area of 350 miles, enthusiastically christened "Little Switzerland," by the few who have viewed its grandeur after penetrating wild, heavily forested territory.

The new light on prospects for mining developments in Oregon, as portrayed in the map, became known only recently when assay samples brought back last summer from the region were put through laboratory tests. Specimens prospected by a field party led by Dr. Warren D. Smith, head of the University of Oregon Geology Department, showed that two highly important minerals, molybdenite and scheelite (tungsten), may exist in commercially profitable quantities. The metals are essential in certain steel-hardening processes.

Besides molybdenum and tungsten, which the geologists believe exist in commercial quantities, there are "whole mountains" of gray granitic rock which "takes an excellent polish and tends to break in large blocks." These "granodiorite" outcrops have resisted the action of weathering agents for untold centuries and could be used for building and monumental stone, the group reported. The Matterhorn, a mountain nearly 10,000 feet high, is solid white marble. "In the moonlight it makes a beautiful picture," Dr. Smith said.

Some copper has been found but results have not been encouraging. However, its widespread occurrence of the copper minerals indicate that at some point a sizable deposit might be found, Dr. Smith stated. Gold and silver have been found in small quantities along with copper, and reports of lead and zinc in some portions of the mountains have been received.

Limestone and marble for use in lime and cement manufacturing and interior trimming have been found in large, marketable quantities. Mine development along some zones might permit the extraction of garnets as an abrasive by-product. The geologists found the area a veritable sportsman's paradise with unlimited possibilities for recreational development.

Six outstanding scenic features may some day make the "Little Switzerland" a mecca for tourists, the geologists believe. The Wallowa glacial morainal lake is believed to be the best example of its type in North America. The great fault along the north side of the range makes a sheer cliff almost 5,000 feet high at some parts. The basin is filled with small "cirque lakes" and near Eagle Cape, Little Glacier is still at work.

Wesley A. Jackson

Gardens of Charleston, S. C.

Upper left—Middleton Gardens showing Spanish moss clinging to gnarled tree. Upper right—A delightful walk in the Cypress Gardens. Lower—Magnolia gardens showing broad expanse of lawn bordered by flaming flowers.

Charleston Gardens Attract Tourists to South Carolina

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

Charleston, S. C.

Charleston has brought fame not only to South Carolina and to the South because of its three famous gardens, but also floral glory to all America. It is therefore not strange that visitors in increasing numbers from overseas are beginning to join the annual spring trek to Charleston during the time when the azaleas are staging their carnival of color, which this year will be at its peak during the last of March and the first 10 days of April.

For half a century Charleston has been a bright spot for winter-bound New Englanders; but it is now definitely the main point of interest for tourists returning to the North after a winter vacation in Florida. You can never become satiated with the beauty of the gardens here; in fact, the glimpse of other worldly grandeur you get here will stay with you, growing in intensity, until you must come again—and again.

As for myself, I have promised to let nothing interfere with my yearly pilgrimage to what John Galsworthy calls "the most beautiful garden in the world"—and Magnolia is surely that. And the life-time pass issued to me by the owner, C. Norwood Hastie, is one of my prized possessions; to say nothing of the letter which reaches my desk along about the first of each March, with its reminder that I am again expected to join him and his charming wife and youngsters as a house guest.

Of course the Hasties gladly share me with the Pringle Smiths, who own the neighboring Middleton Gardens, and with the Kittridges, who are making a picturesque swamp to blossom as the rose in the charm spot so well known as the Cypress Gardens.

Each visit convinces me that the Middleton Gardens come easily and properly by their reputation of heading the list of America's landscaped gardens. Their beauty was acclaimed in England even in Colonial days. And the intervening years have brought multiplied vistas of color. Such intimate views—perhaps of a dainty azalea swinging low into a pool and doubling its beauty in a gorgeous reflection—can always accompany me wherever I go. And such camellias! And how I enjoy resting under the prodigious spread of "One-Nigger Oak"!

It was so named because it took one more slave to help join hands and reach around this massive giant than it did around its brother which still overspreads the grounds at Ashley Hall. And no visit to Middleton is complete without a pleasant chat with the owners, whose art objects—especially those from France—are a never-ending source of fascination for me.

Yes, and I eagerly look forward to each return trip to the Cypress Gardens! And, really, you never have seen the Charleston danced until dozens of groups of laughing negro children stage special performances for you as you drive along to the entrance of the garden. Naturally you are expected to toss a few pennies, so remember to go well prepared with small change. And when you settle comfortably down into one of the rowboats, and shove off into the mysteryland of gaunt trees in shiny black water, with here and there a clump of flaming azaleas perfectly reflected as if in polished black marble, just try to think of yourself as privileged to look in on what a purgatory might be like shortly after the arrival of a Luther Burbank. Such blackness and such mystery! And such haunting vistas! And imagine the owner replenishing his narcissus and jonquil supply to the tune of 10 tons of bulbs in a season!

But it is Magnolia which is my home-base. I have seen it in the middle of the afternoon—as one of thousands of visitors. And at such times the whole garden has been pervaded by an air of reverence. Eager young people and star-eyed children looking everywhere, but discussing their discoveries in subdued voices as if in a great cathedral. And the garden is not unlike a cathedral, what with its towering and bearded trees meeting arch to arch. I have seen it by moonlight, with a sheer wistful beauty so highly attenuated that I felt that I was stepping into a thinly veiled beyond of pastel loveliness.

Yes, and I have seen it just as the early morning mist was lifting, and the birds were beginning to sing their praises to the Giver of such beauty. Mr. Hastie once told me, "You have never seen Magnolia until you have seen it at dawn!" It is then that the rose and the azure and the pink of the glowing sky seem to drop into the massive mounds of azaleas. And one wonders where the glories of the heavens stop, and the magnificence of Magnolia begins. It would be impossible to visit Magnolia at dawn without being a better man for it.

See you in Charleston!

What *Did* Hitler Say?

MEMEL, March 24 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler left a deepening mystery behind him when he departed from this newly acquired territory—a mystery over what he actually said during the 8-minute address at this Baltic seaport.

Stenographic reports contained words indicating that he might consider Germany's territorial wrongs now had been repaired.

The official text, released later, deleted the significant phrase.

The text—and the unofficial stenographic report—follow:

Memel Germans! Fellow citizens!

In the name of the entire German people I greet you today and am happy to receive you into our great German Reich.

I thereby lead you back into that home which you have not forgotten and which has never forgotten you.

In the name of this German people, however, I express thanks to you for your bold, manly, and unshakeable insistence upon your right and upon your membership in the German Reich.

It has seemed to me that I could give no better expression to this thanks than by just now conferring upon your leader that badge which the best fighters for our new German Reich are carrying upon their breasts.

Owe Celebration to Struggle

For, the fact that you can celebrate this day you owe not to an accident but to untold labors, to a very hard struggle and to very severe sacrifices.

You had been left in the lurch at one time by a Germany that surrendered to disgrace and ignominy.

Now, however, you have returned into a mighty new Germany that again knows the unshakable conceptions of honor, that does not want to and will not entrust its fate to strangers, but that is ready and determined to master its own fate and to give it form even if another world does not like it.

For this new Germany today over 80,000,000 Germans stand sponsor.

You will now flow into this great stream of our national life, or our labor, our faith, our hopes and, if necessary, also our sacrifices.

You will understand this better than other Germans who have the good fortune of being permitted to live in the heart of our great Reich.

You are the frontier of the country and you will feel what it means not to be forsaken but to know that behind you is a powerful Reich, a consolidated nation.

Just as you were the sufferers from German impotence and disunion, so also were other Germans.

From dire need and suffering, however, there has now sprung up for us a new community spirit. Let it be our will and our determination that it shall never again break asunder and let it be our oath that no other power on earth shall ever break or bend it.

Warning and Lesson

The twenty years of misery and suffering shall be a warning and a lesson to us for all time to come. What we have to expect from the rest of the world we know.

We have no intention on that account to inflict harm upon it. However, the harm that it had caused us ought to find an end.

[In the unofficial stenographic report, the above paragraph read: "The harm which the rest of the world has caused had to be repaired by us and I believe we have already in the main arrived at an end to this unique process of reparation."]

And so I greet old German Volksgenossen (members of our community) as the youngest citizens of our great German Reich.

Just as at this minute all Germans in the entire Reich are doing it, so too we want to express our love, our affection and our readiness for a sacrifice, our faith, our fidelity and our confidence in the battle cry:

Our people and our German Reich, sieg heil!

Reich Taps 'Excess Income'

BERLIN, March 24 (AP)—Germany imposed a new "excess-income tax" today to meet the Reich's growing financial requirements for armaments and development under the four-year economic plan.

The new tax, effective May 1 of this year, will be a 30 per cent levy on any excess of income in 1938 over that of 1937.

Persons earning incomes of up to 3,000 marks (about $1,200) are exempted. Further abatements are granted in the case of persons whose salaries were raised in 1938 in the course of scheduled promotion or because of increases in their families.

Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative news service which disclosed the new impost, also revealed a new arrangement under which all payments for public purposes made by the post office, Federal railways, or municipalities henceforth shall be 60 per cent in cash and 40 per cent in "tax credit" bills.

Informed persons regarded these measures as an indication Reichsführer Hitler's advisers have come to the conclusion the German money market's power of absorption is exhausted as far as State loans are concerned.

Senate Group Grants Money for Armaments

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee approved today a $513,188,782 Army Supply Bill providing some of the money for the administration's armaments program.

Adding $1,000,000 for experimental research work, the committee left otherwise unchanged an appropriation of $94,737,281, plus contract authorizations of $19,505,988 for the Army Air Corps.

Included in this amount were funds for a construction program that will add 1,690 fighting and training planes to the Air Corps' present equipment by June 30, 1940.

Also added to the bill by the Senate Committee was $1,375,000 for construction of new National Guard camps and $610,360 for work on the combined Guard, Citizens Military Training Camps and Reserve Camp at Fort Sill, Okla. All told, the Senate Committee boosted the bill $13,330,938 above the sum voted by the house.

The total appropriation of $513,188,782, compared with $460,201,254 for war department for the last fiscal year.

Among the other developments of the day in Washington was a renewal of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. peace conferences with no outward sign that chances for an end to Labor's civil war had been strengthened by an exchange of strongly-worded views.

German-American Trade Shows Big Drop

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Commerce Department today estimated that 72 per cent of United States imports from Germany would be subject to the extra 25 per cent penalty duties imposed by the Treasury. Last week the duties were slapped on to offset German currency restrictions.

The Department made public a detailed analysis of 1938 trade between the two countries, showing sharp declines in merchandise sales.

United States exports to Germany fell off from $126,343,000 in 1937 to $107,491,000 in 1938. United States imports from Germany decreased from $92,468,000 in 1937 to $64,537,000 in 1938.

Sales to Germany were estimated at 3.5 per cent of sales to all countries, while Germany bought 3.3 per cent of its foreign merchandise from the United States. Formerly, the two countries participated in about 10 per cent of each's trade.

The report showed that Germany curtailed its purchases here last year of cotton, lard, dried fruit, lumber, and numerous other items, while buying more petroleum, copper, metal working machinery, motor trucks, iron and steel scrap, and non-ferrous metals.

The United States bought less German potash and sodium compounds, gelatin, leather, sugar beet seed, and wood pulp. The United States bought slightly more creosote oil, photographic chemicals, mineral oil, and cameras.

Czechs at Montreal Office

MONTREAL, March 24 (CP)—The coat of arms of the former Czecho-Slovak Republic, absorbed by Germany last week, remained over the door of the Czecho-Slovak Consulate General here yesterday as Consul Frantisek Pavlasek continued in his refusal to yield the premises to representatives of the Third Reich.

Dr. Pavlasek disclosed that German Consul Harry Eckner, arriving March 22 from a six-weeks visit to Berlin, called on him to vacate the Consulate. Prior to Consul Eckner's arrival, Carl Dannenberg, of the Nazi Consular Staff, had made a similar "demand," which was equally rejected.

Meanwhile members of the Consular Staff were reported making arrangements to find employment elsewhere in the event the Nazi representatives here should move into the Consulate.

'Down With Conscription'

MONTREAL, March 24 (CP) — Shouting "down with conscription," French-Canadian students from the University of Montreal demonstrated before the City Hall yesterday and in an audience with Mayor Camillien Houde told him "to save our youth from shot and shell and machine-gun fire." Mayor Houde promised he would take the lead in defending them against unnecessary participation in wars that may break out beyond Canada's frontiers.

Germans Abroad in Draft

BERLIN, March 24 (AP)—A decree published yesterday in the Reichsgesetzblatt announced that German citizens residing abroad and born in 1920 may be drafted into the Labor Service of Germany as from April 1, 1940. They may also be drafted into the Army as from Oct. 1, 1940. German consuls abroad were directed to see to the execution of this order in the spring of 1939.

Lambeth Walk Banned

BERLIN, March 24 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring has forbidden soldiers in uniform to do the Lambeth walk because, he ruled, it presents a "disgraceful picture." Uniformed bands of the air force were forbidden to play the tune.

Finns Raise Arms Budget

HELSINGFORS, March 24 (AP)—The Finnish Government today budgeted an additional 350,000,000 markkaa (about $7,175,000) for military purposes, raising the Nation's defense budget to a total of 1,743,000,000 markkaa ($35,731,500). Appointment of a military attaché for the Finnish Legation at Washington was provided for in the budget.

Hitler Returns Quietly

BERLIN, March 24 (AP) — Adolf Hitler returned to Berlin today from his triumphal journey to Memel, his latest acquisition, entering the Capital of his expanding realm without the fanfare of previous homecomings.

Amnesty in Slovakia

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, March 24 (AP)—Premier Joseph Tiso today ordered an extensive amnesty for political offenses committed up to March 14, 1939, the day on which Slovakia declared its independence.

A Rose Without Thorns Shown at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A rose without thorns was among newly developed species displayed March 23 at the Philadelphia Flower Show. The flower—deep crimson and having 50 petals—is called the "thornless beauty" and its exhibitor, N. Grillo, of Milldale, Conn., said it was the first hybrid tea rose ever produced.

Social Security Act Is Open to Wide Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

same thing, viz, that the reserve should amount "to not more than three times the highest prospective annual benefits in the ensuing five years."

Ever since the Social Security Act was passed, said the President, the Administration had been working to eliminate an unlimited reserve. Charges that the total would ever reach $40,000,000,000 were incorrect, said Mr. Roosevelt, because after a short number of years the outgo of funds would be at least equal to payments. But even so, he added, the present law gives opportunity for building up a reserve that would be actuarily too large. The purpose of present studies was to bring the prospective reserve down to a sound insurance level.

Has Bearing on Taxes

Such a reduction would have bearing on tax rates, the President continued, and Congress is now studying possible nonapplication of the increases scheduled to go into effect in 1940.

Secretary Morgenthau was more detailed and specific. Experience recommends "an important alteration" in the reserve fund, he said. This is necessary in part, he said, because the number of people who have come in under the old age insurance system has been much greater than expected.

"Without extension of the coverage under the present law," he said, "80 per cent of the population of the United States ultimately will have qualified during their working life for at least the minimum annuity under Title II of the Act."

This widespread coverage shakes the original assumption that the Act should be self-supporting, and shows that supplemental funds from general tax revenues may be submitted for income from the large reserve contemplated by the present law. For some years, however, present tax revenues and income from the reserve would meet benefits without drawing on general revenue.

Would Ease Burdens

Then Secretary Morgenthau turned to the "business apeasement" angle, saying:

"There is another reason for questioning the schedule of tax rates and the resultant reserve setup in 1935. We adopted a gradual step-up in the tax rate in 1935 in order to give industry an opportunity to accustom itself to the new taxes and so avoid any undue restrictive effects. The trend of business conditions in specific future years could not, of course, then be actually foreseen. In periods of incomplete business recovery like the present, the contributory old-age insurance system should be so financed as to have the least possible deterring effect on business.

"It is, therefore, a pertinent question whether a substantial increase in the tax rate should be allowed to occur at the present stage of business recovery.

"The depressing effect of the present disturbed state of world affairs upon the American economy makes it especially urgent that at this time we do not place any avoidable burdens on American productive enterprise."

Making good these words, Secretary Morgenthau submitted four alternative rate schedules as follows:

Alternate Rate Schedules

1. Leave the present rate schedule unchanged, that is: 1 per cent on employees and employers each from 1937 to 1939, inclusive, increasing to 1½ per cent on each in 1940, to 2 per cent in 1943, to 2½ per cent in 1946, and to 3 per cent in 1949.

2. Increasing the tax rate on each, employees and employers, from 1 per cent to 1¼ per cent in 1940, to 1½ per cent in 1941, to 1¾ per cent in 1942 and follow the present schedule thereafter.

3. Increase the tax rate from 1 per cent to 1 1-6 per cent in 1940, to 1⅓ per cent in 1941, 1½ per cent in 1942, and follow the present schedule thereafter.

4. Omit the increase in tax rate from 1 to 1½ per cent scheduled to take place in 1940, but step up the rates in 1943 and follow the present schedule thereafter.

Best Appeasement Yet

It will be seen that the last three of the proposals look toward reductions in present legal rates, and that the whole tenor of Secretary Morgenthau's remarks was toward reduction. In many senses, this is the most substantial contribution to business "appeasement" that has yet come forward. The impact of social security taxes is felt in every corner of the land, and any possible reduction of scheduled rates would be a definite assistance to hard-pressed employers, it is generally felt in business circles.

Secretary Morgenthau emphasizes that "periodic re-examination of the Act is essential," and he urges that Congress leave rates now scheduled to apply after 1943 as they are until that date is approached.

He presented four tabulations of receipts and payments under the four tax rates outlined above. The same benefit payments—the intermediate estimates proposed by the Social Security Board—are used under each plan. Under Plan (1) above, the reserve fund at the end of 1940 would be $2,013,000,000. It would rise to a peak of $5,064,000,000 in 1950, and taper to $4,395,000,000 in 1955.

Under Plan (2) above, almost the same reserve fund would be maintained: $1,909,000,000 in 1940 and $4,381,000,000 in 1955. Under Plan (3) above, the first year would be a trifle lower, $1,874,000,000, and the total in 1955 would be $3,966,000,000. And under Plan (4) 1940 would be $1,804,000,000 rising to $3,131,000,000.

Applying Secretary Morgenthau's "rule" that the reserve fund should be three times the expected maximum annual benefits in the ensuing five years, the lowest tax rate under Plan (4) would not furnish an adequate reserve after 1945. But the present tax rate program, which he intimated was too high for the immediate future, would itself be inadequate in 1955.

Some Specific Changes

The Secretary specifically proposed—apart from the alternative schedules given above—the following changes:

Accumulation of a reserve fund no larger than necessary to protect the system against unforeseen declines in revenues or increases in benefit payments, viz., no larger than three times the highest prospective annual benefits in the ensuing five years.

Methods of administering the reserve fund to be changed by formation of a Board of Trustees composed of the Chairman of the Social Security Board, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of the Treasury, acting as toward the fund set up in the Postal Savings Act, to make "clearer to everyone that it is a trust fund established for the benefit of the insured who have contributed to it."

Annual reports and other actuarial checks on the management of this trust fund in the interests of the insured.

Secretary Morgenthau concluded by saying that he believed the old-age insurance program to be "a great and far-reaching constructive program. . . . It will protect millions of our people against dependent old age. It will protect them through enhancing their capacity to help themselves and in planning for a self-reliant old age. It will protect them and our society from the dangers of paternalism."

Asked about the Townsend Plan he said: "To paraphrase President Coolidge, 'I'm agin' it.'"

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Reich-Slovak Pact Perils Polish Munitions Plant

Hungary turns to goal of bringing nationals in Rumania back by peaceful methods.

BUDAPEST, March 24 (AP)—Hungarian troops controlled the Ung Valley today along a "rectified" frontier with Slovakia while Budapest turned to the problem of recovering Hungarian nationals in Rumania by peaceful means.

It was announced that a mixed commission would meet to fix definitely the frontier between Slovakia, Autonomous States under German protection, and Greater Hungary, which includes Carpatho-Ukraine, formerly easternmost Province of Czecho-Slovakia.

The "rectification" of the frontier was carried out yesterday.

[The Slovak Government protested yesterday to Budapest, charging that Hungarians had entered Slovak territory. Hungary replied the vague status of the boundary was responsible but that there was no question of military operations.]

The signature of the German-Slovak treaty, by which Germany guaranteed Slovakia's frontiers, was acknowledged to have been a heavy factor in yesterday's military movements.

At the same time, a Hungarian-German move to win autonomy for "blood brothers" within the structure of the Rumanian Kingdom is the object of informal and preliminary discussion with Rumanian representatives.

Should the move succeed, it was expected to have far-reaching political importance.

[Rumania following the World War gained Bessarabia from Russia, Bukovina from Austria, and Banat from Hungary.]

[Officials in Berlin viewed the advance of Hungarian troops into Eastern Slovakia yesterday as a local incident, and indicated the Hungarians wished to gain some small sections of territory before the new Slovak-German treaty went into effect late yesterday.

Informed German quarters insisted that Hungary occupied only territory which had been awarded it in the Vienna settlement Nov. 2 which gave Hungary frontier parts of old Czecho-Slovakia.

By a Staff Artist

Under Reich's 'Protection'

Map shows mountain areas of Slovakia which will come under the supervision of German troops under treaty just signed.

How Hitler Plans to 'Rule' Memel and Slovakian Regions

Formal decrees and treaties establishing the new basis for areas which Germany has added to the Reich follow quickly upon the tread of the Reich's legions.

In the case of Memel, an official decree was issued by the Reichsführer as he sat aboard the battleship Deutschland, returning from his formal entry into the once-Lithuanian territory.

Rumania gave concessions in a trade agreement.

And in the case of Slovakia the new regulations took the form of a "treaty" between the Reich and the "independent" Slovak State.

This is how it is done:

Memel

BERLIN, March 24 (AP)—In a decree issued aboard the Deutschland, Reichsführer Hitler today formally incorporated Memelland into the province of East Prussia.

The decree provided that Memellanders who lost their citizenship when the territory was detached from Germany in the World War settlement now regain their citizenship, provided they resided there or in Germany on March 22, 1939.

German Federal and Prussian State laws will be introduced in the territory May 1.

Slovakia

BERLIN, March 23 (AP)—A treaty between Germany and Slovakia retaining Slovakia's autonomous status was signed today by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and three Slovak representatives—Premier Joseph Tiso, Dr. Vojtech Tuka, and Ferdinand Durcansky.

After a 150-word preamble, the treaty provides:

Article 1. The German Reich undertakes to protect the political independence of the Slovak State and the integrity of its territory.

Article 2. For execution of the protection undertaken by the German Reich, the German armed forces have the right at all times to erect military plants within a zone lying west of the borders of the Slovak State and east of the general eastern ridge of the Little Carpathians, the eastern ridge of the White Carpathians, and the eastern ridge of the Javornitz Mountains and to maintain them at a strength deemed necessary.

The Slovak Government will see to it that the ground and soil necessary for these plants are placed at the disposal of the German armed forces.

In addition the Slovak Government will agree to such regulation as may be necessary for supplying the troops duty free and for supplying the plants also duty free.

In the zone described above, military rights of sovereignty are exercised by German armed force (Wehrmacht).

Private German persons of German nationality who, on the basis of private contracts, are charged with erecting military plants in the zone described, are subject to German legal jurisdiction.

Article 3. The Slovak Government will organize its own military forces in close collaboration with the German armed force.

Article 4. Corresponding to the relationship of protection agreed upon, the Slovak Government will always conduct its policy in close co-operation with the German Government.

Article 5. This treaty becomes effective at once upon signature and is valid for 25 years.

The two governments will come to an understanding wil ahead of the passage of this period of time.

Rumania

BUCHAREST, March 24 (AP)—Broad trade advantages for Germany in Rumania are obtained in the five-year German-Rumanian trade agreement published yesterday.

German capital, in co-operation with Rumanian money, will be permitted to exploit Rumanian oil fields and mines, according to terms of the pact.

Germany will receive free ports on the Danube River and Black Sea to facilitate German commerce.

Germany will buy on a "balanced exchange" basis more Rumanian fodder, fruits, textiles, materials, and vegetable oils.

Rumania will adjust its agriculture to German needs and give Germany preference in the disposal of its products.

Rumania will get war materials, airplanes, machinery, and technical assistance in establishing industries for processing agricultural products—such as sugar refineries and flour mills.

Germany will overhaul the Rumanian railway system, build roads, and improve river transportation.

Germany in Slovakia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 24—While the echoes of Reichsführer Hitler's triumphant seizure of Memel were still sounding throughout the Reich, the signature of the treaty establishing the relationship between Germany and Slovakia indicated the continuing advance toward German control of Europe east of the Rhine.

The preamble to the German-Slovak treaty declares that "in fulfillment of a request of the Slovak Government" the Führer has taken over the "protection of the Slovak State." But the provisions which follow show that Slovakia's "independence" is to depend entirely upon the Third Reich.

For Germany, in order to guarantee this protection, has obtained the right to establish its own garrisons in Slovakia, to build military bases, and to occupy them up to "necessary strength." It has secured from Slovakia a guarantee that that Province will organize its own military forces in the closest understanding with Germany, and that Slovakian foreign policy shall be made conformable to that of the Third Reich. This treaty is already in force, and gives Germany complete control over Slovakia for a period of a quarter of a century.

The area which this treatly lays down for occupation by German troops is the frontier district between the Bohemia-Moravian Protectorate and Slovakia, and extends from near Bratislava along the Little Carpathians, White Carpathians, and Jablunka range to the Polish frontier.

It will be a fortified line through which any action by Poland—the Polish having a fortified triangle directly north of this—or through Hungary could easily be dealt with and it is within easy distance of Vienna. It may be of interest in this connection that German troops in their moves eastward last March did not get farther than Zilina, important railhead of North Slovakia, which is just east of the new line.

Embassy Protests Fourth Bombing Of American Hospital

PEIPING, China, March 24 (AP)—The American Embassy handed written representations to the Japanese Embassy today on the fourth bombing in recent weeks of the American Baptist Mission Hospital at Chengchow, Honan Province.

Considerable damage resulted from the bombing on March 19.

Americans here said that during March activity by the Japanese air force in 10 instances had resulted in damage to American property. One British missionary was killed and another injured during March by bombings, during which several British missions were struck.

New Destroyer Launched

SASEBO, Japan, March 24 (AP)—Japan launched a new destroyer, the Yukikaze, today. Specifications were not stated.

American Wills Money To German Birthplace

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 24 (AP)—Carl F. Lomb, Vice-President of an optical company, included his native village of Birstein, Hesse Cassel, Germany, among beneficiaries in his will, probate of the document disclosed March 23.

To his birthplace, Mr. Lomb left income and eventually principal of 2 per cent of the residue of the estate estimated at $1,000,000.

Poles want pledge from Britain and Russia in advance of any stand on Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—The diplomatic world today is carefully scanning the two new treaties just entered into by Germany, one with "independent" Slovakia, and the other with Rumania.

Each, in its individual way, is of importance in indicating the method and intent of Germany's continuing pressure on the Continent.

The terms of the German-Rumanian treaty are studiously vague, and the pact's importance is held to depend almost entirely on the way the agreement is applied. The Slovak treaty on the other hand gives Germany the right to build military works along the Carpathians on the Slovak-Polish border and garrison them when built.

Thus with one bound Germany's military might comes within a hundred miles of the new industrial area of Poland to which the Polish Government recently started to move its munitions industry, so it should be out of reach of Germany instead of being concentrated in Silesia, close to the Polish-German frontier.

Beck Blamed by Poles

The Poles are disposed to blame Mr. Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, for not somehow preventing Germany from thus endangering Poland's security because he has always been identified with the policy of friendship with Germany. Many shrewd Polish judges are prophesying that some other Foreign Minister will pay the projected visit to London early next month.

Meanwhile the idea has practically been dropped, at any rate for the present, that Poland should join Britain, France, and Russia in a joint declaration condemning aggression and pledging them to consult on military measures to be taken if further acts of aggression were committed.

The Poles point out with great clarity that such promise involves an entirely new situation which might necessitate their attacking Germany instead of defending themselves against a German or Russian attack. They therefore demand specific assurances from both Britain and Russia before moving from their present noncommittal position.

[The Warsaw Express Poranny, considered to be a mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, said today Poland would not join any international bloc. The Associated Press reported that political circles considered this as tantamount to rejection of the British "Stop Hitler" plans.

Express Poranny declared:

"Poland does not expect anything from declarations and will not allow herself to be dragged into a bloc nor will she form any blocs herself. Poland will augment her strength by internal union and by increasing her armed forces to the limits. Poland has no territorial claims and does not want to submit other nations to her influence, but she will permit none to touch her frontiers or her national honor."]

Treaty Objectives Differ

The French-Polish treaty, though reciprocal in form, was originally designed to protect Poland from any attack by Germany. The Polish-Rumanian treaty was not against Germany at all, but Russia. Now, say the Poles, we are being asked to give a blank check should Germans attack Rumania, for the Poles declare that the proposed British declaration was drafted in the first instance in the belief that a German attack on Rumania might come at any moment.

Whether or no the proposed British declaration is ever signed and published, there is insistent demand both here and on the Continent that it should be followed immediately by staff talks for the purpose of drafting plans against any future emergency lest it should come on the world with the same absence of advance notification as in the case of Czecho-Slovakia and Memel.

Labor Aloof on Cabinet

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Laborite leader of the Opposition, today flatly denied reports that the Labor Party might be given seats in the Cabinet in a move by Prime Minister Chamberlain to broaden the base of his Government and thus reflect a unified nation.

The Labor Party is opposed uncompromisingly to any form of conscription. But it was understood to have promised Mr. Chamberlain in talks this week to back the Government-proposed anti-aggression declaration even if that involved definite military alliances among the signatory powers.

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood, speaking in the House of Commons yesterday, said "immediate action is to be taken" for the manufacture in Australia of airplanes both for the Australian Government and "for the Royal Air Force in the Far East." He gave no specific details.

Germany's Marches

Austria

Reichsführer participates in campaign to carry plebiscite on Austrian annexation.

Sudetenland

The Führer standing in car as he enters Eger in taking over Sudeten areas in the former Czecho-Slovakia.

Slovakia

Herr Hitler in triumphal entry into Bruenn, Capital of the Protectorate of Moravia. The balcony was decorated with Swastikas. German troops were reviewed at the City Hall.

Wide World; © International

Memel

At Memel the Führer speaks from a theater balcony a few minutes after he landed at the surrendered Baltic seaport of Lithuania.

Madrid Surrender Imminent?

ROME, March 24 (AP)—The arrival by plane in Spanish Nationalist territory of a second delegation of six peace-seeking Republican emissaries was reported today in Italian dispatches which had passed Nationalist censorship.

The newspaper Il Piccolo, in a dispatch from Burgos, Spanish Nationalist capital, said the surrender of Madrid to Generalissimo Franco was planned for tomorrow.

A previous peace delegation, which presumably announced its coming by radio, landed at the Burgos airport yesterday surrounded by heavy guards who kept all spectators at a distance, dispatches said.

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier), March 24 (AP)—Border reports early today said that both Spanish Republicans and Nationalists were speeding preparations for the surrender of Madrid and the end of the 3-months-old civil war.

The Nationalist Municipal Council, already named to take over the Madrid administration, was in continuous session at Valladolid, between Madrid and the Nationalist capital, Burgos.

Rumania's Status Under Reich Pact

Bucharest sees economic benefits in Germany's aid in development of Nation's resources.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 24—The German-Rumanian commercial treaty negotiated by Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat of the Reich economic ministry, and signed yesterday, gives Germany very far-reaching industrial, commercial, and financial privileges. It may enable Germany to exercise extraordinary economic influence in Rumania, but its development is also expected to prove economically beneficial to Rumania.

A vital question which still persists, however, is the extent to which German participation in the economic development of the country will lead to political domination. There is a very strong desire throughout the country to curb German political influence.

Meanwhile Germany, by way of a friendly gesture, is letting arms which Rumania had ordered in Czecho-Slovakia come to this country. Thirty carloads are now on way.

No Monopoly Yet

It is contended that despite all the concessions to the Reich the Germans have no economic or commercial monopoly here so far. They are merely becoming first among competitors.

On the whole the signing of the Treaty has had a quieting effect in Bucharest. Stocks have gone up, the beginnings of a run on the banks has ceased and anxious householders are no longer laying in supplies of food.

What Germany has gained is the right to participate in the direction and improvement of Rumanian agriculture, in the establishment of an agricultural industry to employ German capital, in the development of new mines and new oil wells, in furthering the lumber industry, and in the building of public utilities along with roads and waterways.

This is a form of development that Rumania needs, for it is rich country, but its resources are inadequately utilized and, in addition, most industrial enterprises here are conducted by non-Rumanians.

Need for Development

A leading Rumanian daily writes that out of all the textile products supplied to the Army, only one per cent are made by Rumanians. Another daily points out in much detail that less than 20 per cent of Rumania's industry and about one tenth of its private capital belongs to Rumanians.

This very rich country is not being developed by Rumanians, which makes Bucharest the more amenable to foreign help at the present stage.

Wider Barter Plan Expected in Treaty

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 24

There was no indication of how the new German-Rumanian treaty compares with the agreement of 1935. It was expected, however, that the barter system would be extended.

The Berlin Börsenzeitung said that under the previous treaty, German imports from Rumania rose from 80,000 000 marks (nominally $32,000,000) in 1935 to 180,000,000 marks in 1937, while exports to Rumania increased from 64,000,000 marks to 130,000,000 marks.

With the annexation last year of Austria and Czecho-Slovak Sudetenland, the newspaper estimated, Germany had a 50 per cent share in Rumanian imports and 37 per cent in Rumanian exports.

The question of political domination along with commercial influence is biggest threat.

Among these foreigners Germans from now on will take a prominent place, and Rumanians hope that barring untoward political developments production in Rumania should increase and national income grow.

The agricultural output here, in spite of Rumania's rich soil, is extremely low. There are copper, chromite, manganese, and baukite deposits which are not being used. Rumanians have not developed them. German-Rumanian companies are now expected to begin work on them, though the actual details of the organization of these companies may still provide occasion for difficulties.

German Help in Oil

German help should also be useful in increasing the fuel production which has been steadily diminishing year by year. A Rumanian expert has predicted that within 20 years Rumania's existing wells will run dry. If that be the case it is natural that Rumania should encourage the prospecting and sounding of new areas. Germans will now have a share in doing this. Most of the existing wells are already owned outright by foreigners.

There are very few countries in the world more in need of roads than Rumania and if the treaty works out as it purports to, Germany's activity in this respect should benefit the country.

Rumania has long been inviting foreign shippers to use its free harbors and under favorable conditions trade could benefit by placing free zones in the three ports at the disposal of the Germans. In return for all this service Rumania is to get machinery of all kinds and arms. Rumania needs both, and no other country just now appears able or ready to supply them. These reasons are forwarded to justify Rumania's virtual move into the German sphere of influence. It is even claimed that since some foreign nation must help Rumania utilize its natural wealth, no nation in Europe is more naturally interested here than Germany.

Rumania Keeps Free Trade

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 24 (AP)—Germany has won the right to all products of German-Rumanian companies to be established in Rumania to exploit new oil fields and other industries.

This is, the nearest approach to monopolistic concessions given to Germany in the five-year trade agreement, reached March 22.

The agreement extends German commercial enterprise to the Black Sea by giving the Reich free ports on the Danube and the Black Sea.

It appeared the functioning of the German-Rumanian companies would be out of Rumanian control—but Bucharest authorities said Rumanian commissioners would be in a position to put the brakes on the operation of other features of the plan should German influence become too great.

Propaganda Possible

Some Rumanians were concerned by prospects of an influx of German technical experts and workers, believing they might become propagandists for political co-operation with Germany. No political conditions were mentioned in the synopsis of the agreement.

The treaty was regarded by many as the framework of an economic plan capable of filling many of Germany's needs for raw materials. Wheat, petroleum, stone, and many other minerals become available to Germany. Economists studying ramifications of the plan cautioned that predictions Germany would absorb all or a large percentage of Rumania's agricultural and mineral surpluses were "just guesses."

Two Safeguards

Two points were interpreted as safeguards against complete economic domination of Rumania by the Reich:

1. Rumania did not bind itself to deal exclusively with Germany or even to export definite percentages of its products to Germany. It remains free to sell any quantities of products to other nations.

2. Government commissions will pass upon individual trade and development projects undertaken jointly by the two countries. A Rumanian commission may disapprove of any undertaking it fears might give Germany too great a claim for Rumanian products.

For development work and for industrial products Germany will receive credits in Rumania with which it will buy raw materials.

For purposes of clearing, the mark will be valued at 48 Rumanian lei. Under the previous trade agreement, the mark was valued at 39½ lei. (In the foreign exchange market, the mark is valued at 40 cents and the leu at seven-tenths of a cent—or a ratio of 57 lei to one mark.)

Lebrun, Back Home, Cheered

PARIS, March 24 (AP)—President Albert Lebrun was greeted enthusiastically today on his return from a three-day state visit to London which was hailed widely as having strengthened the close understanding between Britain and France.

The President was accompanied by Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, who had used the state visit as an opportunity for face-to-face consultations with British officials on an "anti-aggression" security pact.

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—President and Mme. Lebrun and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet of France departed for Paris this morning, ending a three-day visit of state to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

The British Monarchs put on a "cabaret" last night for their official guests as a final touch before their departure.

The courtyard of the Foreign Office and India Office buildings was transformed into a theater for the event.

Modern musical comedy and Shakespeare featured the program which followed a dinner at the Foreign Office given by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax.

The King and Queen and their two daughters drove with the Lebruns to Victoria Station to say good-by.

Parts of Japanese Plane Found Off Port Arthur

TOKYO, March 24 (AP)—A Domei (Japanese news agency) dispatch from Dairen today said hope had been abandoned for 12 persons aboard a missing Tientsin-Dairen airliner after pieces of wreckage had been found floating off Port Arthur.

The plane disappeared yesterday when it took off with nine passengers and a crew of three on a 250-mile hop across the Gulf of Chihli. All the passengers were believed to be Japanese.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Informal Home Parties—To Delight the Children

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Little Boy 'Loved Parties,' So The Family Had 'Whole Lots'

Gay, Festive, Yet Easy Ones, Just Among Themselves, And the Children Gained Through Helping

By Mabel-Ruth Jackson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Muvver, don't you just love parties?" My small five-year-old looked up at me from the bed into which I had just tucked him. "I wish we could have whole lots of 'em."

"Yes, darling, but you must go to sleep now."

After he had fallen into slumber, the expression of his childish wish still occupied my mind. Yes, it was true—all normal children do love parties. Was it the company of other children, or was it the little special touches to the food, the unwonted air of festivity, the games, that made them feel that they were having such a good time? Too many parties, or exciting ones, would not be good for him—nor for his older brother who had just entered the third grade. Yet I wanted them to have good times, happy occasions that they could recall with pleasure when they were grown. I resolved that somehow in the river of time I would make sunny islands for my children worth remembering.

Just the Family

So I conceived the idea of having little home parties on various special days other than birthdays, and with no guests, just our family circle. St. Patrick's Day was near, a colorful occasion with which to inaugurate my plan. I would keep the preparations and decorations simple, and let the children help. I believed that active participation in the preparations would add much to their enjoyment. Also, I could talk over with them beforehand the anniversary we were about to celebrate and thus enlarge their knowledge in a pleasant way. For instance, St. Patrick's Day would involve Ireland, the Irish people, shamrocks, potatoes, and why green is so predominantly an Irish color. I would take care that the children should not become overtired or excited.

Our St. Patrick's Day party proved a merry success. Twisted streamers of green crepe paper extended from the chandelier to the corners of the dining table. I had outlined little maps of Ireland on drawing paper. Hugh, my eight-year-old, painted these green with water color and printed a name on each one for place cards. Little Oliver made pigs out of potatoes and toothpicks, under my supervision, for favors. Daddy co-operated beautifully, bringing home shamrock pins and candy potatoes and he talked in an Irish brogue all evening, to the intense delight of the youngsters. After dinner he read an Irish fairy tale and we finished by singing "Wearin' of the Green," and other songs of old Erin.

The 'New Cook'

After that came April Fool's Day. A fool's cap made out of stiff white paper set on a round mirror was the centerpiece. Oliver was allowed to pin the napkins to the tablecloth, with no one in the secret but Mother. Hugh lettered a placard PAINT, and pinned it against the door frame. But when dinner time came, Daddy had not arrived. I persuaded the children to sit down, but they were not happy. It was no party without him.

Then the door to the kitchen opened and in walked a man with a false face on, a white towel twisted about his head for a cap and a napkin hung neatly over one arm. He was carrying the special warm dish for the dinner on a tray. "Ah, here's our new cook," I remarked casually. The children stared, silent, but when he brushed against the doorway and saw the sign, PAINT, and exclaimed, "What's this!" they shrieked, "Daddy! Daddy! April Fool! Mother, it's Daddy!"

May Day I planned a party that was as much English as I could make it. With some tiny dolls from the dime store, dressed in pastel tissue paper frocks, some narrow colored ribbon and a pole stuck in a block (from Hugh's building set) we constructed a Maypole with the dolls dancing about it. Aunt Jean, who was visiting us, told of how she and her girl friends in England had got up early on the first of May to bathe their faces in the dew, in the hope that would make them beautiful. After dinner the boys filled a basket with some flowers and carried it to their grandmother, who lives a short distance away.

Poetry, Too

Flag Day came in June and streamers of red and blue were laid crosswise on the white tablecloth. The centerpiece was a cake on the old glass cake stand. I had frosted it in white and made a flag with colored icing. It wasn't a very good flag, but the children thought it wonderful. During dinner Daddy talked about the flag, how it came to be, and what it meant. After dinner, just before bedtime, he read Van Dyke's "America for Me." Though somewhat beyond the understanding of our two small boys, they were thrilled by the music of the words and went to bed repeating, "Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars."

"Mother," said Hugh one day in August, "we haven't had a party for quite a long time, have we?"

"I don't know of any particular anniversary in this month, Hugh," I answered, trying wildly to think of one.

"Then couldn't we make one? I know! You said Daddy was going to start reading out loud to us some time. Why couldn't he start tonight and we could have a book party?"

Another Chapter Gone!

The result was that on the following day, which happened to be Sunday, we had our book party in place of the usual Sunday tea. In the center of the table on a low box (which I covered with a square of tapestry) lay a small open Bible. Hugh made small booklets from writing paper. On the covers I directed his printing of different book titles. Oliver's was "Mother Goose Rhymes" and Hugh's "Captains Courageous." These were the place cards. We had sandwiches as I explained that these were as nearly like a book as anything I could think of in the way of food. Daddy made quite a joke of it, saying as he took a mouthful, "Well, here goes another chapter." That tickled the youngsters immensely. I told them I had chosen the Bible for a centerpiece as it was pre-eminently The Book. After supper came the promised reading and for this I had chosen Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus." Both children could understand and enjoy Brer Rabbit's adventures.

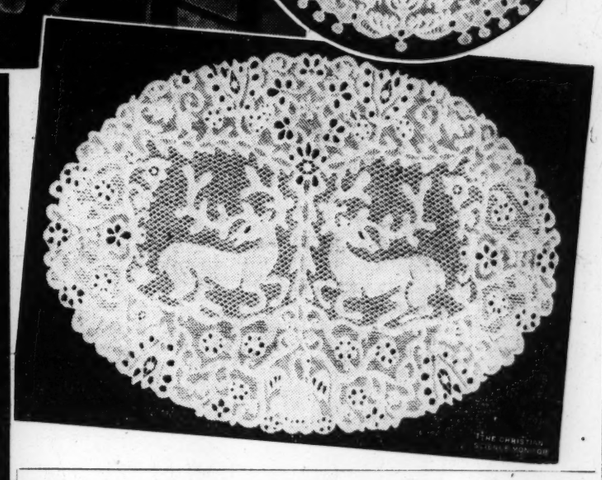
And that really marked the inauguration of another custom. We had always read to the boys, but in a rather haphazard fashion. Now we read in a systematic manner almost every night, and they looked forward to it eagerly. In this way we started forming their taste for good literature. We chose stories that were full of action, to hold their interest, but in which there was nothing exciting enough to be harmful.

Tam Included

Autumn leaves that we gathered on a walk made an appropriate decoration for the Hallowe'en table, with a small pumpkin carved by Hugh. The mouth was crooked and the eyes didn't match but Hugh and Oliver surveyed it with happy pride. Daddy brought home small favors, tiny pumpkins filled with candy. For dessert we had gingerbread and cider. After dinner we played some simple games and Daddy read Burns's "Tam O'Shanter." And how the children did enjoy having us grown-ups enter into their fun!

And so we went on around the year. The children have had their parties but without the noise and excitement that made them wakeful at bedtime. The trouble and expense have been little indeed compared to the benefit and pleasure, not only for the children, but also for my husband and myself. The children have been learning to express their thoughts at the party table because we have encouraged them. They will not be so much at a loss for words when they are at other tables. They have been able to apply things at home they have learned at school and kindergarten. We have grown closer to them in sharing their play, and feel that we understand them better. It has resulted so pleasantly and profitably that I am already planning for next year. Since the President has asked us to observe Thomas Jefferson's birthday, I shall add that and the story of the Declaration of Independence. I shall search for different anniversaries and new ways to celebrate the old. It takes some time and effort and incurs small sacrifices, but it is infinitely worth while.

And some day, perhaps, I will get a letter from a son away at college with a sentence like this in it: "Hallowe'en doesn't seem like Hallowe'en without hearing Dad read 'Tam O'Shanter.' We had good times, didn't we, Mother?"



The Lacemakers Shown Above Are Hungarian Girls at Work in the "Lace House," Which Was Built in Kishunhalas Especially for This Industry. The Building Includes a Museum. The Other Pictures Give an Idea of the Beautiful Work These Girls Do. The Charmingly Informal Pattern at the Upper Right Is a Good Example of the Wealth of Stitches Employed. Note the Three Fish in Its Lower Right-Hand Corner; This Is the Trademark and the "Sign" of the Town. The Sample Directly Below Shows the Gossamer Fineness of the Lace, Which Is Made Entirely With the Needle. The Background of the Bold Design of Stags and Flowers at the Lower Right Is Filled in With a Variety of Stitches as in Carickmacross Lace. You Can Easily Distinguish "The Fox and the Crow" in the Piece at the Lower Left.

Known for Its Needle Lace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kishunhalas, Hungary

Kishunhalas is quite a commonplace town, in southern Hungary, except in one respect: it claims to make better lace than any other country in the world. The lace is made entirely with the needle and with thread as fine as gossamer and can confidently be claimed as the finest example of folk art in Europe.

Although folk art is, for the most part, the work of women, nevertheless much of the impetus and encouragement given to it is due to men. In the case of the Kishunhalas lace a deep debt is owed to the painter Árpád Dékáni, who gave his time to developing the work. Assisted by Mrs. Maria Markovitz, he established a little school, which is now under the patronage of the city of Kishunhalas, with a number of talented girl lacemakers. The result is that the lace has attracted attention at world exhibitions wherever it has been shown.

Developing a Set of Back Yards

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the ten years of our married life we have shuttled back and forth across the United States and up and down the east and west coasts until we have, in truth, accumulated enough homemaking adventures to do for half a dozen families. My husband's profession (that of Navy officer) is the cause of all this moving about. And while it has been delightful to become acquainted with so much of our own country, there have been times when we wished we could settle down and stay in one place, as our parents have done, living in the same home during all their married lives. That, we sometimes exclaim, is what home life should be! It must give one such a sense of security and well-being.

But for us it has been a succession of homes. At first we merely lived in furnished apartments, moving easily from one to another as our duty was changed. But after the advent of a small son we decided that nothing but a house with a yard would do. Also we felt that we needed furniture of our own, for baby beds and small tables and chairs are not often included in furnished houses.

* * *

We chose maple, good reproductions of early American pieces, as the kind of furniture which would be most likely to fit in well with any type of house we would be likely to find. We had rented a "Colonial" house in the east when we bought the furniture, but it looked just as well in the "bungalow" into which we moved at Coronado when we were sent to California. And it seems to fit our new "English type" house quite as well as it did the other two.

And when I say "our" house I mean just that—for at last we are the proud owners of a home.

Transferred from the west coast to Washington, D. C., and unsuccessful in our search for a rentable house suited to our little family of four, we decided to buy a home, thinking it might be a good investment in a good many ways.

"New English type house," the realtor's description began — and it ended with "and spacious wooded back lots."

* * *

It all sounded good—very good. But especially the part about the spacious wooded back lots. The essential part of a home, to us, is a place for our enterprising youngsters to play. And "spacious back lots" are an answer to that need. Also the back yard provides a place for the agriculturally minded older pair to dig and sow and plant and tend, for that is our chief diversion and delight, no matter where we live, nor for how short a time we expect to stay in one spot, we always have set to work to "landscape" our surroundings. Then, if we leave behind us a velvety lawn, thriving perennials, and growing shrubs, we are comforted by the thought that they will be a pleasure to the tenants who come after us.

The back yard we had left at Coronado had been a constant delight to us. We had built it up from a sandy plot of ground to an emerald (no other word will do) lawn surrounded by a border of snapdragons, zinnias, tuberous-rooted begonias, roses, phlox, and sweet peas, blooming the year around. And a gay and pleasant place it had been, securely and safely hemmed in on all sides by a high lattice covered with ivy.

* * *

And our present back yard! Spacious it is, and wooded, certainly. But instead of stretching out into a smooth expanse it rises in an abrupt cliff behind the house, so that one can almost step out of the upper story windows into the oak trees on the hillside, which make it look like a leafy arbor.

When we began on it we looked at each other and laughed, my husband and I, while the children joined in gleefully, even if they did not quite know what it was all about.

"It's different, anyway, from anything we have had before," I said, "and it is beautiful. We have a real adventure before us now, getting this back yard fixed into a garden spot and playground."

"It calls for terraces, I think, and surely a rock garden is indicated. And stone steps, and a tree playhouse, when Cynthia gets a bit older. I really think it will be grand," we told each other.

So here we are, entered upon yet another episode of developing back yards. And this may be the best one of all.

A Friday column

A Camera Enthusiast?

Crafts in the Home—6

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few hobbies have the universal appeal of photography. Photography on Mother's part is likely to become photography for the whole family, or perhaps a joint hobby for husband and wife. But, whatever the case, it is sure to be a rich source of new interests, one of the best ways of satisfying and developing artistic perceptions, and plenty of good fun in its mere mechanics. It often serves practical ends, but more generally the joys it gives are intangible. It is a hobby which fits well into the hours and interests of a busy housewife—the actual picture taking can be fitted into the day and developing and printing, which require concentration, are best done in the evening.

Photography is often considered an expensive hobby, but that is only because amateurs are constantly tempted to buy new cameras and gadgets in the hope of making better pictures with less effort. Once you realize that Margaret Bourke-White with a $2 box camera can take a much better photograph than the average amateur with a Graflex, that as soon as you reach the $20 class of cameras the lack of perfection in your photographs is your fault and not the camera's, then photography becomes an inexpensive hobby.

The most practical camera for a hobbyist, whether just beginning or more advanced, is medium-sized (taking pictures around 3¼ by 4¼ inches), with two or three shutter speeds, time exposure possibilities, and a lens that has three or four openings. With a camera of this sort which ought to cost from $20 or less to $50 (less secondhand) you can take, and take well, almost any kind of normal photograph.

Most ardent snapshotters cross the Rubicon of developing their own film sooner or later, usually for reasons of economy. This is one of the best sports that photography can offer, and is simple if you go about it correctly. As a starter buy the Eastman Kodak Company's excellent book "How to Make Good Pictures" for 50 cents, and after you have digested its information, either assemble your darkroom equipment yourself or else buy an Eastman kit costing around $2 with everything you need for your first printing and developing. Then some dark night pull the kitchen or bathroom shades and go to it.

Since the first Eastman kit is a rather flimsy affair, you will probably eventually have to spend at least $10 for darkroom equipment. The kitchen is my darkroom, and two cupboard shelves are sacred to my photographic activities. Having been an ardent cameraphile for more than five years now, I can guarantee that photography never loses its interest. If occasionally I feel that my photographic ideas are at a low ebb, I read the current issue of American Photography or Popular Photography or one of the many books on the subject in the public library. In most cities there is some place where inexpensive eight or ten lessons in photography are given; if possible it is well to join some such class.

Photography as a hobby is a valuable addition to other hobbies. If you are a gardner, you can specialize on flower pictures. Pictorial photography appeals to many artistic women who have not the manual dexterity to draw or paint well. Mothers often enjoy child portraiture of an informal sort. One mother who started taking photographs of the neighborhood children eventually became a nationally known specialist. A modest young mother in my community has had such success with her own children that now she is paid for her excellent child studies which she takes casually in a child's own home. Any woman who writes a little will find photography an invaluable side line. If you are seriously interested in making your camera pay, there are several short pamphlets by H. Rossiter Snyder on selling photographs, with lists of markets, while photography magazines usually carry a column of selling information, and other books appear from time to time such as "Photo-Markets" by John P. Lyons.

In spite of the many opportunities for making money from photography, its greatest value as a hobby is its sentimental value. Whatever your experience may be, your camera will imprison the passing moment and make it permanent. Camera enthusiasts are the most ardent group of hobbyists I know—if you join their ranks you will understand why.

Barbara B. Paine

First Four Steps in Lawn Care

The time is fast drawing near when we can move out to our outdoor living rooms again. But how's the carpet going to look? A lot depends on the early spring care you can give your lawn. Here is a good program to follow:

1. Raking: Just as early in the spring as you can walk on the lawn without leaving deep footprints (preferably before the grass has started to grow) rake off any debris which may have accumulated during winter, so it will not interfere with growth of grass.

2. Applying Plant Food: As soon is raking is completed, apply a complete balanced plant food at the rate of about 4 lbs. (2 quarts) per 100 square feet. If this can be applied before the grass has started to grow, preferably just after frost has left the ground, the plant food need not be watered in. If, however, growth of grass has started, application of plant food should be made only when the grass is dry, and the plant food should be brushed from the blades of grass with a broom, doormat, or something similar, and the lawn should be watered thoroughly, so as to carry the plant food down into the soil where the roots can get it. Apply evenly, broadcast, or with a spreader.

* * *

3. Rolling: As soon as the lawn turf is reasonably dry in the spring, roll it to eliminate any air pockets which may have developed during winter through alternate freezing and thawing. This operation brings the grass roots again into firm contact with the soil so that growth can go on. Clay soils require less rolling with a lighter weight roller than used for ordinary soils.

4. Reseeding the Lawn: Reseed thin spots in the lawn with good lawn seed, using 3 to 5 lbs. per 1,000 square feet. The soil in bare spots should be pulverized with a steel-toothed rake, then seeded, using about twice as much seed as is used on thin turf. After seeding cover lightly with top soil to protect seed and give it a chance to germinate.

* * *

5. Mowing the Lawn: Do not allow the grass to grow taller than 3 inches, and do not clip shorter than 1½ inches. If clipped shorter than 1½ inches damage may result during dry and hot weather.

6. Watering the Lawn: Do not sprinkle the lawn. When it is necessary to water, thoroughly soak the ground, letting the sprinklers run until the water has soaked to a depth of 4 to 5 inches. Then do not water again until the soil gets pretty dry. In hot summer weather, two such soakings a week will generally be sufficient. The people who get out on the lawn every evening or morning and give it a light sprinkling are doing more harm than good. By wetting only the top inch or so of soil, they encourage grass to send its roots to the surface and then the grass cannot stand either hot summer weather or cold winter temperatures.

A Friday Column

To Speed Up Germination

To speed up germination of hard seeds, they may be soaked in warm water overnight, or a nick may be cut in the hard coat with a sharp knife being careful not to injure the interior portion of the seed. Seeds of cannas, all morning glories, sweet peas, and lupins may be treated in this manner with good results.

Case for Women Prisoners

Their Plight in England Told by Cicely McCall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Were it not that the British Home Secretary has promised a change in the treatment of women prisoners, and has indicated that such a change may come soon, it would be difficult to read with equanimity Miss Cicely McCall's "They Always Come Back" (London: Methuen, 7s. 6d.). The book deals with conditions within the somber walls of Holloway Prison (London) and the hardly less somber walls of the girls' Borstal Institution at Aylesbury.

Women prisoners have never constituted what might be termed a "problem" in Great Britain. They form a small minority of the prison population and seldom provide any kind of sensation. They, therefore, constitute an almost forgotten band of unfortunates who fail to touch the public conscience.

Miss McCall, as an officer in the prison service, possesses first-hand knowledge of her subject, and in her book she has drawn entirely from her own experiences. That makes what she has to say all the more disquieting. Prison for women is not the same thing as prison for men. The reforms most strenuously fought for in the case of the male prisoner have, she says, been largely overlooked in the case of women. The question of classification, for instance, the separation of the young from the old, the hardened law-breaker from the novice, is hardly attempted where women are concerned.

Serious Situation

In Holloway women live haphazard under a common system. So do they—with possibly greater harm—at Aylesbury, where young girls "well on the way to becoming hardened offenders" pass two or more years in close companionship with girls who, in the first instance, are guilty of little more than a lack of discipline or an inability to settle down to an orderly way of living.

A further drawback lies in the fact that neither in Holloway nor at Aylesbury is there adequate training for work upon discharge. There are classes of a sort, it is true. In Holloway, for instance, it is possible for a woman to learn how to make fancy articles, such as can be sold at the bazaar for the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. But she does not learn how to cut out a pattern from another garment or even how to darn a stocking.

No Qualified Instructors

At Aylesbury there are no qualified instructors such as are employed by Borstal Institutions for boys. Miss McCall explains the reason. "So long as every group of girls ranged from a border-line defective to a highly intelligent secondary-school girl, how could any instructor, qualified or unqualified, give first-class training?"

Miss McCall says a good deal about the lack of after-care. She shows women, released, after a period of segregation, into a suspicious world, very friendless, very hopeless, very much alone. She stresses the need for a greater understanding of the individual and for a deeper comprehension of what solitude means to most women. She pleads for conditions at least equal to those established for men. She realizes, however, that better things are, possibly, already on the way. At least the Home Secretary's promise has been given.

P. M. L.

Government Bulletins For Homemakers

Two publications with a special appeal to adults wishing to solve many of the problems which come up in the home are "Homemaking Education Program for Adults," Bulletin 195 (15 cents), and "Duties and Responsibilities of the General Household Employee," Bulletin 194, (10 cents). Both from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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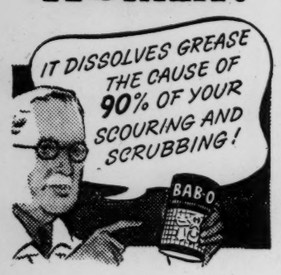

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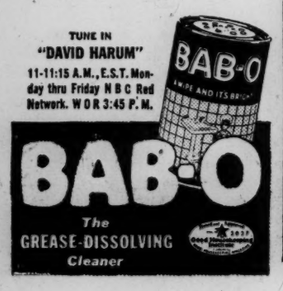

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Hull House Alumni Grateful For Training Start Band

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—It all started one day last summer when Al Turk, now leader of a Chicago band, decided to return to Hull House for a renewal of acquaintances established a quarter of a century ago.

As he sat visiting with Miss Leah Dickinson, Assistant to Miss Charlotte Carr, the Head Resident, she commented on the fact that Mr. Turk was an old Hull House boy, for several years assistant to James Slyvester, band leader of Hull House Boys' Band. This original band was composed of boys of all races, nationalities, and creeds, amicably blending their divergent backgrounds as harmoniously as they did their music.

Mr. Turk expressed the sentiment that if he enjoyed the renewal of associations so much, the other lads, long since grown to manhood, would enjoy it equally as well. Out of the original band there are now nine doctors, five dentists, two attorneys, many professional musicians, and a member of the Chicago Park System.

Hull House Music

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Turk remarked that what he had learned about music had been learned at Hull House. Gratitude was expressed for the start given these boys in life. The trend of the talk then leaned to what these boys in turn could do for Hull House—something in addition to giving financially. And from this seed of an idea came the fruition of the Hull House Alumni.

At first it was possible to contact but thirteen of the original one hundred and ten. Later others were located. Invitations to the reunion dinner were sent to such notables as Benny Goodman, orchestra leader, Abe Lyman, band leader, Jack Benny, noted performer, James Petrillo, President of the Chicago Federations of Musicians, Dr. Abraham Ettleson, appointed by the Spanish Government as a specialist, Alderman Jacob Arvey, head of Mayor Kelly's Finance Committee, and others.

"The musical foundation given these boys twenty-five years ago," said Mr. Al Turk, President of the Alumni, "has been used to practical purposes and has served its place in their various callings. The musical education received through Hull House has proved far more than what these men can now ever do for that institution."

Bloom, Chicago

Al Turk

Bandman President of Hull House Alumni.

Alumni Band Men

Thus the Hull House Alumni have found the inception in the lofty purpose of aiding children of the institution to organize a similar band as prevailed in 1913. The officers are Al Turk, President; Anthony Altier, Vice-President; Dr. Abraham Ettleson, Treasurer; Daniel Altier, Secretary. The Committee of Five on By-Laws includes Dr. Jack Schwartz, Walter Strait, Anthony Bruno, John R. Constantine, and Dr. Anthony Summers.

Hull House Alumni are now actively endeavoring to organize a similar band to the one of long ago. The movement is given impetus by the instruments donated through the courtesy of Walter Strait, manager of the Chicago Musical Instrument Company.

It has been said that the Alumni are a fine example of what the late Jane Addams had hoped and worked for.

Work Law Loses in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 24—Latest efforts to curb working hours in certain industries in this State received a stiff set-back this week by the State Supreme Court's decision branding as unconstitutional the 1938 56-hour law, on the grounds that the law made an unfair discrimination between industries coming under its jurisdiction and those industries not affected.

The brief opinion handed down by the Supreme Court sustained and adopted as its judgment, the decision of Circuit Court Judge G. Duncan Bellinger which permanently blocked Labor Commissioner John Nates from enforcing the law which attempted to fix a 56-hour limit on the work week in mercantile establishments, public eating places, laundries, dry cleaners, bakeries, mines, quarries and all other manufacturing and mercantile establishments in the State.

Judge Bellinger, of the Circuit Court had previously stated in his decision that "there can be no logical distinction between the work of a waitress in an eating place connected with a hotel and her work in an independent restaurant. There would seem to be no reason why a truck driver for a laundry should be exempt while a truck driver for a dry cleaning plant should be regulated."

Textile mills did not come under the jurisdiction of the invalided act, as they are limited to a 40-hour week under an individual law.

The ruling involved two cases, both brought against Labor Commissioner Nates, and both were heard as a unit throughout the litigation.

"All of the questions raised on appeal were passed upon in the decree of the lower court, and in our opinion, were correctly decided," Associate Justice Fishburne declared in his opinion.

Caverns Attract Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARLSBAD, N. M.—Visitors from 58 foreign lands saw the subterranean wonders of the Carlsbad Caverns last year, reports the National Park Service. In all, 1,623 tourists from other lands signed their names in the register during the 12-month period.

Forty-eight states, Alaska and Hawaii were also represented. The total attendance was 200,617.

This was not quite so many as explored the passages in 1937, the peak year. That total was bigger by nearly 7,000. Since 1924, when the National Park Service began to operate these natural wonders, over 1,000,000 visitors have made the underground trip, the numbers mounting steadily until 1938, when they appeared to reach equilibrium.

Development of the caverns by the Park Service continues. During the last few months, with the aid of CCC labor, underground trails have been improved greatly. Every stair step in the "Big Room" has been removed so that it is no longer necessary for visitors to make the trip on foot. Those who wish to take wheel chairs can go down in the elevator at 12:30 p. m., accompany the tourist party around the "Big Room," and return to the surface by elevators at 3 p. m. Numbers of people have used this service already.

Only one level—that at 750 feet—is open to the public at present.

"It is the policy of the National Park Service to bring this one level up to a high stage of development insofar as lights and trails are concerned before attempting to open up any of the other levels," explained Thomas Boles, Superintendent. "However, it is my personal opinion that nothing in the unopened portions of the Caverns approaches in sizes and beauty the formations in the 750-foot level."

Carlsbad Caverns can be reached by highway and railroad. The Santa Fe takes passengers by motor train from its main line station at Clovis, N. M., 183 miles away. The Southern Pacific in co-operation with the Rock Island Railway is offering a sidetrip from El Paso, Texas, to the caverns for passengers California-bound. The Missouri Pacific also has transportation facilities to the caverns from El Paso, as has the Texas & Pacific.

Park Seeks Aid for Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wyo.—This federal community believes itself to be one of the few spots in the United States where the privilege of schooling is not provided for its children, and has appealed urgently to Congress for assistance.

In addition to those now being taught here as best the parents can manage, there are nearly 50 children of pre-school age in Yellowstone Park, according to R. B. Robinson, chairman of the Yellowstone School Board. There are no schools directly provided for them only highly inadequate local teaching arrangements. According to one bill before Congress, government buildings would be opened for use as elementary schools, and government buses would be provided for transportation. But Mr. Robinson contends that this would by no means solve what is fast becoming an intolerable situation.

Teachers' salaries, at present, as well as other costs of schooling, are financed by a direct assessment on the parents, supplemented by donations by concessionaires in the park, amounting in some years to $450. Such donations are considered small, in view of the fact that private property, valued at several millions of dollars in the park and operated by concessionaires, is exempt from taxation because this is federal property, and only pays a franchise fee.

The Yellowstone school board, therefore, is supporting Senate Bill 251, introduced by Senator Logan of Kentucky, which would directly make proper schooling in the Park a federal responsibility.

In support of this bill, it is pointed out that not only are the assessments on the parents heavy and onerous, in the case of elementary schooling, but the nearest high school is at Livingston, Mont., and here again the parents must pay the tuition for each pupil, as well as arrange for transportation to and from Livingston, and for board and room while in Livingston.

This cost, Mr. Robinson says, is far beyond the means of the majority of parents in Yellowstone. He points out that where similar problems have arisen in other federal areas, such as the District of Columbia, the Indian territories, etc., the Federal Government has assumed its responsibility for schooling.

Coal Output Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—During the calendar year 1938 Canada produced 14,213,904 tons of coal, imported 13,464,060 tons, and exported 353,181 tons. In 1937 the Canadian output aggregated 15,835,954 tons, imports totaled 16,023,147 tons, and exports amounted to 355,268 tons.

Future of Cities Found Linked To 'Company Town'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — With interest centered by the National Home Show now at the Commercial Museum, on home and city building, Philip W. Kniskern, Former Appraisal Adviser to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and now President of the First Mortgage Corporation of Philadelphia, advised real estate and construction industries to adjust their viewpoints to harmonize with changing conditions.

Mr. Kniskern declared there will be a decided change in the direction of urban growth and development in the next decade or two. This change, he said, "will bring a new conception of a municipality's boundaries, with a marked tendency to eliminate the idea that industries must be crowded into one section and residences into another," and a growing movement of industries to outlying and suburban areas.

This will mean, he said, "more than the physical moving of a plant or home office. It will be in actuality the creation of a community by that particular business. By going out, it will be able to purchase land at a fairly low price; by mass production and buying it will be further enabled to erect dwellings for employees at a lower cost, residences that it can sell to them on a long-term amortization basis with an elimination of profit.

"A step of this kind will enable any industry to cut its employee turnover. It will provide good housing to workers at a price well within their means. It will make for happier and better working conditions. These residences will not be the row properties so common in "company towns." Instead they will be single and twin homes of a high-grade suburban nature."

This idea will be taken up widely by industry all over the country, in the next decade, Mr. Kniskern forecast. He pointed to the great success of Hershey, the Pennsylvania Garden town which has grown up with the Hershey chocolate factory in the country.

"Our cities, as we now know them, will not disappear," he continued, "but their concept and appearance will be changed considerably."

Philadelphia Clubs Aid Law Respect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Nearly 19,000 Philadelphia boys were helped to keep out of trouble last year because they had places to meet and play, wholesome forms of recreation and an intelligent objective in life, according to the annual report of the Crime Prevention Association.

Thomas A. Meryweather, executive director of the association, revealed that total membership in the group's nine clubs at the end of 1938 was 2,998, and that 15,700 more youths were given part-time privileges at the clubs. Six playing fields provided recreation, properly supervised, for 2,471 boys.

The basic idea of the clubs is to provide interesting, wholesome things to do and thus cut down delinquency among both older and younger boys. Past experience, the report points out, has shown that there is no more effective means toward this end than recreation that takes the form of exercise.

Baseball, basketball and track events are organized on an inter-club basis, with senior and junior leagues. Last year, special athletic features included a basketball game with the Police Athletic League champions from New York and a baseball game in New York, with the pick of the Philadelphia club teams meeting a nine representing the Police Athletic League there.

The association has a general employment service to help the boys with letters of reference and by contacting every possible source of employment. The association has learned there is a very definite tie-up between unemployment and delinquency and is constantly trying to build up business clients who may have work for its boys.

Denial of Citizenship To Persons on Relief?

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—A. W. Robertson, Chairman of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, proposed March 23 that the Government withdraw the right of citizenship to persons on relief.

"If they lost this right when they went on relief it would be a tremendous incentive to get off relief," he said in an address prepared for the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

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Midge and Evelina

FOR some time I have felt a slight uneasiness about the brother and sister of James, or rather about the fact that in my absorption with James' genial qualities I may have not done justice to his brother and sister. Indeed, I may tell you in the greatest confidence that gentle hints have come from their grandmother that it would be possible to say something concerning these two.

You must know, then, that Midge is the oldest of the three and has an ingratiating way of smiling. Above all, he is marked by a faculty for asking more questions about more subjects in less time than any boy of his age and size in North America. They range over the whole domain of economics, sociology, politics, ethnology and ethics, but it is only fair to say that Midge bears me no malice when I can't answer them and the polite reader will understand that that is often enough. It may be said as well that Midge is of a very affectionate disposition, although he is somewhat less a man of the world than our friend, James. Some of his questions are very interesting indeed, as when he asked me what was my name before I married his grandma. You see what had gone on: he had learned by observation that there was a change of name when people got married, but was not quite sure how the practice worked; so, with not bad logic, he saw it possible that the change should not always be on one side.

* * *

MIDGE (HE IS large for his years and will be a tall man) has an enthusiastic appreciation of his food, and who can criticize him for this urbane characteristic? Certainly, the best authorities are agreed that good food is better than bad food, whatever the Spartans may have pretended to think to the contrary and anyhow the Spartans were not always agreeable, having been too much publicised. When Midge was a very small child, I saw him once sitting on the floor looking up with a smile that I shall never forget; it was so trusting, so essentially kindly, that it made me think that, could a good many oldsters display as much wise goodness, such matters as foreign affairs and domestic politics would take on a different hue and have a decidedly better perfume. On the other hand, I must in candour admit that Midge at times is not as keen about doing his arithmetic as I would have him, although perhaps he is not to be much blamed. The present system of teaching children seems to show an amiable indifference to making them think for themselves and to be based on spoon-victual theories—everybody is to have a happy time all round and away with melancholy, as Mr. Samuel Weller well said. But the mathematics is at best a dark delight—some like it and some don't—and, for all you know, Midge will some day wallow in conic sections and those strange wiggly characters which all high-class mathematicians write down with ease.

* * *

MIDGE'S SISTER IS called Evelina, that is, it is a name agreed upon by a convention that she and I have made together. When she is a good little girl, when she washes her hands in more than a figurative sense, when she studies her book, she is called Evelina, a pretty name and graceful, with a smack of Mrs. Barbauld about it and recalling Bewick's engravings. But when, ah, when, she does not meet these requirements, when her conduct has been that of a female orangutan and her appearance tells the awful tale of no soap, then she is called by a name that I dare not write upon the shrinking page. It is a name so bursting with connotation, so expressive, that even she, though of a temerarious disposition, shrinks at its application. When I return in the evening and she greets me, it is customary to go through the following ceremony:

"What is it today?" I ask, "Evelina or ——?" (Here I use the name agreed on as alternate in the convention.)

"Eva!" says Evelina, with suspicious conviction. She never says "Evelina," but always uses this diminutive, somewhat as though her noble conduct was self-evident to the point of cheeriness. Far be it from me to tell tales out of school, but there are times when I simply cannot convince myself that Evelina has been an Evelina from morn till dewy eve. And why do I say this? Well, when she pops this comfortable report at me, her two brothers regard her coldly and then gaze on me, plainly hoping that I have more intelligence than to be persuaded by this unconfirmed statement. Midge says nothing, James says nothing—an awful stillness reigns—Evelina slightly tosses her head—and then I go upstairs to change into my old things.

* * *

EVELINA (WITH RESERVATIONS) is a very funny little girl, but I am not sure that she would agree to that, because she is engaged in a great drama. She is always acting a part and is wrapped up in it, and nobody would ever dare to call Mrs. Siddons a funny little girl. Evelina does act, save perhaps at her meals, when her preoccupation is untrammeled by any weak concessions to art. She is a realist when it comes to her supper, and never have I seen a child with such a fondness for what she calls "oil lettuce," meaning thereby salad with French dressing. Ha, for her no childish sugar, no pap, no baby's fare! Give her "oil lettuce" and see her deal with it. Evelina (with reservations as above) is very impressive when she uses the English language. Speaking of someone she had seen, she spoke of him as having "Mosh Toshes" and she referred to Midge as being "Jalush." She is very fond of the radio in front of which she sits and plays as on a piano while she and the boys listen to a serial story. They do not quite dare to take her place, the blackness of her look being terrible and, then, is she not Evelina? Her arms and legs at present seem to be attached to her by wires and hang or fly out straight; when she has coaxed her mother into letting her put on a pair of old green slippers over her own shoes and a red kerchief on her head, she sails about the house with a beautiful smile—she is somebody or other, ineffable and quite above the comprehension of her brothers, who mean well but do not seem to have the artistic temperament which Evelina possesses, there is no possible doubt about that.

* * *

MIDGE, ALTHOUGH HE has never heard the term, has a New England conscience and meditates upon his own conduct; but I think I can say that, if ever Evelina becomes endowed with that saving attribute, it will have been with her an acquired taste. I would not have you to think that Evelina is not first rate. There are too many indications that she is going to be very good company, in every sense of the word, for anyone to belittle her excellent qualities; but she possesses a certain knack of not hearing what she does not like to hear which to natures less benign than ours, gentle reader, seems highly infuriating. To sum up, if you knew these three, you'd like them.

J. H. S.

The Piano Beckons To Paderewski

IN MR. BOCK'S house, which was one of the important ones in Berlin, I had the opportunity of meeting many distinguished artists, chiefly musicians, and there I met all the musical celebrities who were living in Berlin, or passing through the German Capital. Of course, Bock, as a publisher, knew them all.

And first and foremost I should like to mention something which influenced me in my determination to pursue that pianistic career. I was in the Bock office with a new composition, when just as I was leaving, he said to me quite suddenly, "Would you like to meet Anton Rubinstein?" I was amazed naturally at this, it was quite unexpected. "Of course," I said, "I should be delighted. I—" "Well," he interrupted, "please come then to my house for dinner tonight and you shall see him." So in much excitement I went to dinner and there I met that great, that immense artist. He was most agreeable and gracious, and after dinner he came to me and said, "I hear a great deal about your compositions, from Mr. Bock, who speaks highly of them, and I should like to hear some tonight. Will you not play me something?"

I had just finished a set of variations, which I then played for him, and he was very pleased. He listened attentively. "You have a brilliant future," he said when I had finished. "Now play me something more, something else—play some short pieces." I did so, and again he was very complimentary, very kind. "You should compose more," he went on, "more for the piano." "Oh," I protested, "I cannot really do much for the piano, I play so little myself." "Nonsense," he replied, "you should play more, I tell you. You have an inborn technique and you could have, I am sure, a pianistic career." Those fateful words of his left me almost stunned for the moment. I did not know how to answer him—it overwhelmed me. It was such a surprise. This experience with Rubinstein had a tremendous effect. What he said changed my world completely. — From "The Paderewski Memoirs," by IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI and MARY LAWTON. (New York: Scribner.)

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Peasant Wedding In Germany

SEEN from the window of her mother's bedroom, the company below made a pretty pageant. Some of the men were in the black coats and high hats that Germans in town wear to weddings. A few women had on store clothes. But the majority of the wedding party were dressed in the colorful local costume. The younger married people, who had not yet grown too stout to get into them, had on their own wedding garments. The man's dress is a round flat hat often set at a rakish angle, a white linen coat fitted tightly at the waist, and dark trousers. Eight handsome silver buttons fasten the coat in front and two matching silver buttons are set at the head of deep pleats in the coat tail. There are ornamental breast pockets and a pocket in the coat tail from which a bright silk handkerchief floats as the pleats spring open.

Many of the women had white embroidered collars starched so hard that they stood out like wheels. All their skirts were fire-red. They had their accessories in many hues, but everyone conformed to the fashion that the ribbon on the skirt must correspond to the color of the jacket, and the apron must match the shoulder shawl. Apron and shawl are often a gift from the farmer to his wife. They cost according to the value of the gold beads. From twenty-five dollars to a hundred can be spent on them. Girls usually receive fairly simple ones at marriage, unless it happens that a maid is given an heirloom set by her husband's family.

The little girls wore embroidered white dresses over many ruffled petticoats; their long hair had been unplaited and hung in waves from under little crocheted crowns of blue and pink flowers. Young boys were in tight black trousers and blouses with starched collars. Every man and boy had a buttonhole bouquet of flowers tied with ribbon. The children in this district are fair.

The wedding party went to church and returned. On the way back Kathe's bridegroom began to sing a happy song to her. She answered. The groomsmen and bridesmaids joined in. Soon young and old of the wedding party were singing. When the first carriages reached the homestead door the colorful procession was a chorus strung out along the winding country road.—From "Reaching for the Stars," by NORA WALN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Forsythia Blooms This Way

ALL winter we will go this way,
Past the fish stall
And the gated wall,
Icy winter will not too long stay!

The withered wintry way is cold and bare,
Business is mocked
The gate stays locked,
Certainly this way will never be fair!

Then spring lifts the curtain of winter glooms,
Sun on the stall
And the gated wall,
And there on our way the forsythia blooms!

HELEN GRIFFITH PASTNYCK

By Courtesy of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PORTRAIT HEAD BY EUGEN ZAK

EUGEN ZAK (1884-1926) was of Polish birth and went to live in Paris at the age of sixteen years. In the manner of many modern Parisian painters, he had his early art training at the Beaux Arts. He traveled extensively in Europe and lived for a time in Germany.

This colored wash drawing was recently exhibited in the Gallery of Contemporary Art in the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. It is firmly executed with emphasis upon the decisive contours which characterize this peasant.

Roads

FLOWERING thorn!
How like the roads about the place
Where I was born!

—BUSON, eighteenth-century Japanese poet, in "The Bamboo Broom," edited by HAROLD GOULD HENDERSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

He Is the Real King of Liverpool

EVENTUALLY a man I met in one of the offices put me on the right tack.

"Why should you bother with passenger companies at all?" he said. "What you want is a ship bound East, a ship with no fixed itinerary, which may be away four, six, eight months, whose course is not known once it has discharged its outward-bound cargo. It's got to be a big ship with plenty of space to be comfortable out East, and one belonging to a good company, otherwise the food will be poor. You'll not find such a company in London."

"Where then?" I said.

"Liverpool's the place! London's not in it with Liverpool when it comes to shipping!"

Liverpool is frankly a jumping-off place for anywhere and the people are not ashamed of it. The place lives and moves and has its being in ships and shipping. Everywhere one sees the signs of shipping companies; and all the trams seem to run to the pier-head.

It is impossible to avoid ships and shipping in Liverpool. One might be in London for years and then not discover it was a shipping port. But in Liverpool everyone talks "ship"; half the population in the streets seem to have a rolling gait; in the cafés the pretty waitresses ask what company you belong to when they have seen you twice; and at the music-halls the "artistes" invariably sing as encores songs purporting to be of the sea.

The sailor is the real king of Liverpool. Everybody in Liverpool loves the sailor, and is only too anxious to show him how to have a good time and spend his money while he is ashore; and it is he who is the great man there till he has spent it.

Then he goes to sea again to earn more.

At the old-fashioned hotel in Birkenhead, where I was advised to stop, again the flavour of the sea was very much in evidence. A picture of a full-rigged ship sailing over carefully regulated waves was prominent in the hall. Faded photographic groups of officers in the Mercantile Marine adorned several of the public rooms. Curious shells and corals formed the usual mantel ornaments. I walked into a room which I thought was public, to find I had invaded the den of an old retired sea captain. Everyone knew I was a ship's surgeon, and took a friendly interest in me, which, to one used to the distant service of city caravanseries, was at first almost embarrassing. . . . Everyone and everything was very intimate. The Welsh "boots" and general factotum was a mine of information on all things nautical. I drew upon him continually. The morning after my arrival he gave me minute directions how to find the "Shipping Office"; but of course I went wrong; and, after wandering a devious way amongst dreary-looking buildings, past scrap-heaps of old iron, and broken-down boats, over railway lines, till I thought I was utterly lost, it was a corresponding relief when I suddenly came on a building labelled "Mercantile Marine Office." — J. JOHNSTON ABRAHAM, in "The Surgeon's Log." (London: Chapman & Hall, New York: Dutton.)

"As the wings of a dove"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the many beautiful promises in the Bible, a promise which has been proved in the experience of those who have learned to understand it, is that which was voiced by the Psalmist when he declared, "Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold" (Psalms 68:13). In these words the sweet singer of Israel, with characteristic tenderness, declares the ability and power of divine Love to uplift, purify, and transform one's experience. It has been proved by many that divine Mind is ever present to perform this seeming miracle—to lift thought up from the humdrum task, the confusion and friction of materiality, into the consciousness of spiritual reality, the beauty of which might well be likened to "a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."

Many of us, perhaps, have "lien among the pots," have harbored discontented, resentful thoughts as we wearily performed what seemed like unending duties, and then, perhaps suddenly, have glimpsed a spiritual truth which has revived our strength and courage, and given joy and spontaneity to our work. To one who was thus struggling, there came with renewed understanding the following statement from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 258): "The human capacities are enlarged and perfected in proportion as humanity gains the true conception of man and God." She knew that this "true conception of man and God" could be gained only through prayerful study and practical demonstration, and she resolved to give these first place in her daily life. The honest endeavor to do so resulted in a wonderful unfolding of freedom and harmony. Much friction in the home was destroyed, capacities for doing more congenial work were revealed, and a peaceful and more beautiful environment was developed in the years that followed.

How can we gain "the true conception of man and God"? Certainly not from the evidence of the material senses, which testify to the existence of such evils as poverty, limitation, fear, sin, sickness, and death. The truth about creation is stated in the Bible, in the very first verse, which reads, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." A further statement declares that God made man in His own image and gave him dominion over all the earth. The practical way to apply these spiritual facts concerning God and man was indicated by Christ Jesus when, quoting from the Scriptures, he said: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. . . . And . . thy neighbour as thyself" (Matthew 22:37, 39). The truth about God and man runs like a golden thread all through the Bible, and upon it are based the Scriptural promises, and the spiritual teaching of Christ Jesus and the apostles.

Christian Science has revealed the Science which enables us to prove the facts of God's allness and man's dominion over all the earth. Mrs. Eddy also writes (Science and Health, p. 128), "The human mind, imbued with this spiritual understanding, becomes more elastic, is capable of greater endurance, escapes somewhat from itself, and requires less repose." And she adds, "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man."

It is recorded that Elisha, a future prophet of Israel, was plowing in the field when he was called to this high ministry. The Bible record states (I Kings 19:19) that Elisha "was plowing with twelve yoke of oxen before him, and he with the twelfth: and Elijah passed by him, and cast his mantle upon him." One feels certain that his work must have been well done, his furrows plowed straight and true, before he was called to be a prophet.

In these days there seem to be many problems occasioned by poverty, unemployment, lack of opportunity. But there is a solution for each of these problems, as there is for every human problem. While there are many laudable efforts being made to solve such problems through the betterment of economic conditions, yet individual cases are being worked out through a better understanding of the truth about God and man. In order to solve a problem of lack of supply, one may need to turn away from the material evidences which claim that economic conditions, or age, or lack of education can obstruct or hinder one's usefulness. The desire to serve will find a place in which to serve, and this service must result in the needed supply.

God has endowed man with infinite capacities. Are we claiming this truth about man and applying it to our problem? Are we identifying ourselves with the real man, through obeying the laws of God? Are we trying to understand God and His laws more and more, and putting this understanding into practice? Such honest endeavor will uncover to us the false beliefs of laziness, inertia, pride, and self-will, which may be blocking our progress; and as these are destroyed we shall rejoice in a richer and more abundant life.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish)

„Będziecie jako gołębica"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

CHOCIAŻEŚCIE leżeć musieli między kotłami, przecież będziecie jako gołębica, „mająca pióra posrebrzone, a której skrzydła jako żółte złoto" (Psalm 68:14). To jedna z pięknych obietnic głoszonych w Biblii spełniająca się w życiu każdego, kto nauczył się ją rozumieć. W tych słowach słodki śpiewak Izraela z właściwą sobie czułością oznajmił, że Miłość boska w mocy jest podnieść, oczyścić i przeistoczyć życie człowieka. Wielu dowiodło, że Umysł boski jest zawsze obecny i że gotów jest dokonać zdawałoby się cudu: wznieść myśl ponad nużącą jednostajność pracy, zamieszanie i rozdźwięki materialności ku uświadomieniu duchowej rzeczywistości, której piękno porównać można z gołębicą mającą „pióra posrebrzone, a której skrzydła jako żółte złoto."

Może ktoś z nas leżał „między kotłami" i żywił myśli niezadowolenia i urazy pełniąc pozornie nigdy nie kończące się powinności, i wtedy nagły przebłysk duchowej prawdy może zbudził siłę jego i odwagę a pracy jego przywrócił radość i spontaniczność. Dla pewnej uczenicy Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, która stoczyła taką walkę, nowego znaczenia nabrało twierdzenie Mary Baker Eddy w jej dziele "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) że: „Uzdolnienia ludzkie doskonalą się i rozszerzają odpowiednio do tego jak ludzkość zdobywa prawdziwe pojęcie o człowieku i Bogu" (str. 258). Wiedziała ona, że „prawdziwe pojęcie o człowieku i Bogu" zdobywa się jedynie drogą pobożnego studiowania i demonstrowania; dlatego też postanowiła dać im pierwsze miejsce w swym życiu codziennym. Będąc uczciwą w swym dążeniu zdobyła wolność i harmonię, które cudownie rozwijały się; wniwecz się obróciły niesnaski rodzinne; rozwinęły się też w niej większe zdolności do pracy w dziedzinie jej zamiłowania, a z czasem i w jej otoczeniu zapanowały pokój i piękno.

Jak można osiągnąć „prawdziwe pojęcie o człowieku i Bogu"? W każdym bądź razie nie na podstawie świadectwa materialnych zmysłów, które świadczą o istnieniu zła w postaci ubóstwa, ograniczenia, bojaźni, grzechu, choroby i śmierci. Już w pierwszym wersecie Biblia oznajmia prawdę o stworzeniu: „Na początku stworzył Bóg niebo i ziemię," a dalej, że Bóg uczynił człowieka na Swój obraz i dał mu panowanie nad całą ziemią. Chrystus Jezus przytaczając Pismo św.: „Będziesz miłował Pana Boga twego ze wszystkiego serca swego, i ze wszystkiej duszy swojej, i ze wszystkiej myśli swojej. . . . I . . . bliźniego swego jak siebie samego" (ew. Mateusza 22:37, 39) wskazał jak należy stosować w życiu duchowe fakty dotyczące Boga i człowieka. Prawda o Bogu i człowieku złotą nicią przewija się przez całe Pismo św.; na tej prawdzie opierają się obietnice Biblii oraz duchowe nauczanie Chrystusa Jezusa i apostołów.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawiła nam Wiedzę, która czyni nas zdolnymi do udowodniania faktu wszystkości Boga i panowania człowieka nad całą ziemią. Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Przepojony zrozumieniem duchowym umysł ludzki staje się bardziej sprężystym, wytrwałym, w pewnej mierze uniezależnia się od siebie samego i mniej się nuży," mówi też, że „Znajomość Wiedzy bytu rozwija ukryte zdolności i możliwości człowieka" (Science and Health, str. 128)

W opowieści biblijnej Elizeusz, przyszły prorok Izraela, orał w polu gdy powołano go do wielkiego posłannictwa. Opowieść ta mówi, że Elizeusz „orze, a dwanaście jarzm wołów przed nim, a sam był przy dwunastym jarzmie, a idąc mimo niego Elijasz, wrzucił nań płaszcz swój" (1 Królewska 19:19). Wyczuwamy, że pracę swą Elizeusz wykonywał dobrze: orząc wyprowadzał równe i prawdziwe bruzdy zanim powołany został na proroka.

Ubóstwo, bezrobocie, brak dobrej sposobności są to na pozór zagadnienia doby obecnej. Jednakże każde z tych zagadnień jak i każdy problem ludzki mogą być rozwiązane. Pomimo godnych pochwały wysiłków ku polepszeniu warunków gospodarczych, problemy jednostki dają się rozwiązać przez lepsze zrozumienie prawdy o Bogu i człowieku. A więc brak zaopatrzenia daje się usunąć o ile jednostka odwróci się od materialnego świadectwa, że jakoby warunki gospodarcze, wiek, albo brak wykształcenia mogły stanąć na przeszkodzie użyteczności człowieka. Chęć służenia zawsze znajdzie sobie miejsce gdzie może być pożyteczną; skutkiem służenia będzie należyte zaopatrzenie.

Bóg obdarzył człowieka nieograniczonymi zdolnościami. Czy rościmy sobie prawo do tej prawdy o człowieku i stosujemy ją do swego zagadnienia? Czy utożsamiamy się z człowiekiem rzeczywistym drogą posłuszeństwa prawom Bożym? Czy stale usiłujemy lepiej zrozumieć Boga i Jego prawa, wreszcie czy stosujemy zrozumienie to w swym życiu? Szczere dążenie ku temu wykryje nam fałszywe wierzenie w lenistwo, bierność, pychę i samowolę, które mogą być przeszkodą w postępie naszym, a gdy obrócą się one wniwecz będziemy radować się bogatszym i obfitszym życiem.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

If Spring Were Mechanized

IF SPRING were mechanized and April rode
on caterpillar tractors through the earth,
and flowers, like gay automata, leapt forth,
each from its slot cut in the metalled sod;
if bees, like tiny search-'planes, flew to fetch
from steely hedges strange mechanic oils
and bright buds nestled under whirring wheels,
like jewels in the workings of a watch;
if radiocast and woodland switch controlled
the moment when the cuckoo first was heard,
and all the joys of spring were registered,
card-indexed, labelled, licensed, scheduled, filed;

I still believe that from some brake of fern,
when first the color glowed on fronded hinge,
there'd rise and saunter forth to view the change
in splendid unconcern the unicorn.
And still unnumbered would the bright waves break,
urged by the windy equinox's spurs,
and countless still the cavalry of stars
would sweep in golden thousands through the dark.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

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Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Long Driveway And Spring Mud Cause Regrets

Adds to long winter of snow shoveling; one of many things to recall when about to build.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beware of long driveways . . . this is the spring theme song of home-owners. And the chorus throws emphasis upon that type of driveway which starts at the front sidewalk, runs through the side yard, arches around the rear and enters an under-the-house garage that takes up most of the basement.

"Why, I never thought twice about the driveway," said one of a host of new homeowners answering a quiz engineered by this columnist during the last week. But this same home owner, after shoveling several hundred feet of driveway all winter, getting stuck once or twice between the street and the garage and lying awake nights wondering if he would be able to get the car out in the morning has joined the general chorus holding the long driveway as the "pet grievance" of 1939 property owners.

Practically every homeowner answering the quiz mentioned the inconveniences of long driveways or congratulated themselves on having a close-to-the-street garage, even though few of them took the driveway into serious consideration when buying the house. Yet after the first flush of home ownership wore off, the families found that such factors as short driveways, level lots, small lawns and wide garages did much to add to the joys of owning homes.

Some Things They Miss

"I didn't think of it," is the common complaint of families who now know what they should have planned for when the house was in the blueprint stage. Some bewailed the lack of downstairs lavatories, others wished they had larger closets in the bedrooms and shallow rather than deep coat closets in the front hall. Stepping inside of a coat closet to reach the hangers is a distinct inconvenience that few families think about until they start making the mortgage payments and the builders have departed.

One housewife complained that she had overlooked having a kitchen closet for household equipment and is compelled to store this equipment in the front hall coat closet. Other families wished they had demanded more land between them and the next-door neighbors. Still others wanted playrooms, a clothes chute running from the second floor to the laundry, and a garage wide enough to swing the car doors full open.

The quiz revealed that the family looking for a home seldom goes beyond the fundamentals of transportation, schools, neighborhood, room sizes and room arrangement in the choice of living quarters. Regrets come later when costs of installing the wanted equipment are prohibitive for the time being at least.

No Place to Store Things

Take the Wellesley family of two persons, for instance, who built a home of four rooms, all on one floor, without attic or basement, as dictated by economy. They now wish they had added the not prohibitive costs of providing either an attic or a basement for storage purposes. And they now want a dining room instead of a dinette at the end of the living room. Also, a playroom for ping-pong or pool table is missed with no place to put it even if they had the money.

Several families answering the quiz lived in cellarless houses. All of them said they would provide basements in their next homes.

Among other belated demands were those for larger bathrooms, stall showers and more room in backyards and less in front where homes had rear living rooms. One family found that a sunroom, attached to the living room, failed to fill the bill as a substitute for an open air porch for summer use. Many wanted more closets which could have been provided at little expense when the houses were being built.

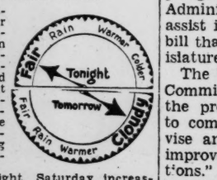
One family had foreseen the future demand for a stall shower and had piped the house for this convenience. Several homeowners deplored the fact that while they had good attics, they did not provide

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather, with lowest temperature in the middle 30's tonight; Saturday becoming cloudy and turning to light rain late Saturday night or Sunday; moderate northwesterly winds, shifting to northerly, northeast and east.



Maine: Fair tonight, Saturday increasing cloudiness and slightly colder, Sunday snow or rain.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and somewhat colder tonight, Saturday increasing cloudiness and colder followed by rain or snow beginning Saturday night or Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight, Saturday increasing cloudiness and colder followed by rain beginning Saturday night or Sunday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west shifting to northeast or east winds, fair tonight becoming overcast Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	35	Minneapolis	50	48
Bermuda	56	52	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	50	48	New York	38	36
Denver	44	42	Norfolk	46	42
Helena	44	42	Philadelphia	38	38
Kansas City	52	52	St. Louis	60	58
Los Angeles	54	54	S. Francisco	50	48
Miami	52	50	Washington	40	40

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 24.
B—Minimum, March 23.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:27 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Saturday, 1:42 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:29 a. m.

Kinkajouphony

'Dopey' Does a Little Investigating

This playful Children's Museum pet "puts in a late call" with unexpected and somewhat exciting results.

Here's the Tale of Midnight Frolic of 'Dopey' Kinkajou

"Dopey" is one of the interesting residents of the animal room at the Children's Museum, and by far the most mischievous. As a rule he is not inclined to be sociable during the day, for our day is his night. He insists on sleeping daytime, visitors or no visitors. About the only time he is really sociable is when his naps are interrupted to lap clean a ration of honey. "Dopey" is at his best when most good folk are abed, for he is a nocturnal animal.

Yet, after all, what is a carefree kinkajou, refreshed by a good day's sleep, to do at night? Distantly related to the racoons of this country and relative to the kinkajous of South America, one can hardly expect him to change all his habits simply to adopt the conventional time-for-this-and-time-for-that schedule of Boston.

"Dopey" has appeared happy in his large cage, with its comfortable bed of fresh sawdust, but curiosity has apparently gotten the better of him these last few days. Without a word to anyone, he has done quite a bit of investigating as to how a cage could be opened.

So—about 4:30 a. m. yesterday morning, the telephone rang wildly in the Museum caretaker's house. The operator said a telephone had been knocked from the hook in the Museum and she could hear pounding as though burglars were at work in the building.

Stealthily the caretaker entered the back door of the Museum—checked up on the first of the many telephones but that one was all right. Penetrating further into the blackness of the Museum, he tiptoed up the back stairs.

Still not a sound—and the second telephone was not disturbed—Sssh—what was that?

Suddenly there was a thump! thump! from the office, and as the caretaker advanced who should come around the corner at high speed into the glow of the flashlight but "Dopey."

In the office the caretaker found the telephone which had been the cause of the alarm. The receiver was lying on the floor and "Dopey" who had returned, wore a forlorn expression. But "Dopey" was as glad to see the caretaker as was the caretaker to discover that "Dopey" was not a burglar.

"Dopey" knew very well that running around the Museum was out of bounds for him. One look at the caretaker's face was enough for "Dopey," for in that one glance, he read that the caretaker was not at all pleased to have been aroused from his slumbers.

"Dopey's" intuition told him that he was "on the spot," and he knew that if ever he expected to have any more honey, he would have to act—and act fast. So he did the first thing that popped into his head—he offered to play. But that was wrong. The caretaker showed no desire to romp at that time of night. Then "Dopey" realized that the moment had come when he must clear himself and he promised, we are told, to keep his prehensile tail off desk telephones.

"Dopey" has been in the Museum about two months. Previously he was a resident of Rhode Island, and a survivor of the hurricane. Hereafter, "Dopey" will not be allowed to put through calls. If he had permission it would be extremely difficult to forbid the guinea pigs, birds, ducks and other residents of the section from employing the same means of passing the time, as was attempted by "Dopey."

Campaign to Aid Industry Launched in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—Rhode Island soon will launch a State-wide program for rehabilitating industry that has been tried successfully in several of the State's communities.

Approved by both branches of the Legislature is a measure providing that a seven-member commission be appointed by the Governor to study Rhode Island's industrial picture and devise ways to atttract new industries to the State. The bill calls for an appropriation of $10,000, some of which would be used for advertising.

Woonsocket was one of the first communities in this section to attack the industrial problem by establishing a rehabilitation commission. As a result of the Commission's work several tenants were found for Woonsocket's idle plants.

Plan Proves Success

Equally successful were the industrial Commissions set up later in Pawtucket and Bristol.

Now, for the first time, the plan will be attempted on a State-wide scale.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt made the plight of industry an important part of his campaigning last fall. He cited the scores of idle manufacturing plants in the State and pledged that if he were elected his Administration would take steps to assist industry. He has indorsed the bill that has now passed in the Legislature and awaits his signature.

The bill gives the members of the Commission authority to survey the problem, invite new industries to come to Rhode Island and "devise and execute problems for the improvement of industrial conditions." Members of the Commission will serve without pay. The appropriation is provided for clerical assistance, traveling expenses and advertising.

Survey Industrial

The first work laid out for the committee is to make a survey of industral facilities, the types of plants available, the number of square feet in the various plants and their proximity to rail lines or ship lines. After that first step, the Commission is expected to work out its own procedure.

In one of his campaign speeches last year Governor Vanderbilt warned that Rhode Island was in danger of becoming, industrially, "a ghost State." He pointed out that the assessed corporate valuation of manufacturing, mercantile and miscellaneous industrial groups declined in Rhode Island from $334,000,000 in 1920 to $267,000,000 in 1937. The answer, he said, would be found only in finding new industries to substitute for those that have gone.

Earlier a report of the State Planning Board had pointed out that the number of industrial workers employed in the State was but 75 per cent of the total number employed in 1923. The report, submitted last June, found that Rhode Island had not kept pace with the rest of the country industrially.

As a result of this report, the then Governor, Robert E. Quinn, appointed an Industrial Commission. The hurricane interrupted the Commission's work. Subsequently came the election and a new Administration. Now the problem is being attacked once more.

Aid for Worthy Students

The Board of Governors of the Bryant and Stratton Alumni Association have just voted to establish a Scholarship Fund for worthy students in need of financial assistance. This fund is in addition to the Loan Fund.

Pact Forecast In R. I. Strike By Nightfall

Commercial truck owners and Union chiefs study terms of plan reached at conference.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—Settlement of the five-day strike of the 2,500 truck drivers which has paralyzed shipping in Rhode Island seems certain by nightfall.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt announced a compromise agreement had been reached and all that remained to end the strike was ratification by the union—Local 251 of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers and commercial haulers at meetings to be held this afternoon.

Details Not Revealed

Details of the agreement will not be made public until they are presented to interested parties at the special meetings. The Governor announced the truce was reached after 25 hours of continued conference, and he believes the new working contracts will do much to bring continued peace in the industry.

He said the conference was attended by Carl E. L. Gill of the Federal Bureau of Conciliation, Department of Labor, who is interested in interstate interference with trucking.

It was stated definitely after the meeting that the settlement here automatically would put back on the roads trucks that were taken off by owners in Massachusetts as a retaliatory measure against strikers.

Materials for Mills

Arrangements were being made by the Rhode Island Textile Association to rush materials to more than a score of Rhode Island mills in order that they may increase operation on Monday and call back to work several hundred workers who have been idle most of this week.

On learning that many oil-truck operators were not unionized, Joseph F. Prior, head of the union in Providence, sent pickets to distributing points of the oil companies for the purpose of halting their trucks until drivers signed Union application cards.

Payment of Tax Denied as Protest

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 24 (AP)—As a protest against military preparedness, James S. Clark, photographer and former minister, refused today, in an open letter, to pay a $30 income tax.

In the letter, addressed to Garrett W. Kidd, income tax field agent, Mr. Clark said he would "gladly spend a few years in prison to justify my convictions."

"The citizen," he wrote, "has no recourse except rebellion when the state is wrong."

Admitting that Vermont "may not directly pay one cent to maintenance of a "war machine," he asserted the state "loyally co-operates to make the machine function."

Mr. Clark left a pastorate at Northboro, Mass., a few years ago after refusing to preach a Memorial Day sermon.

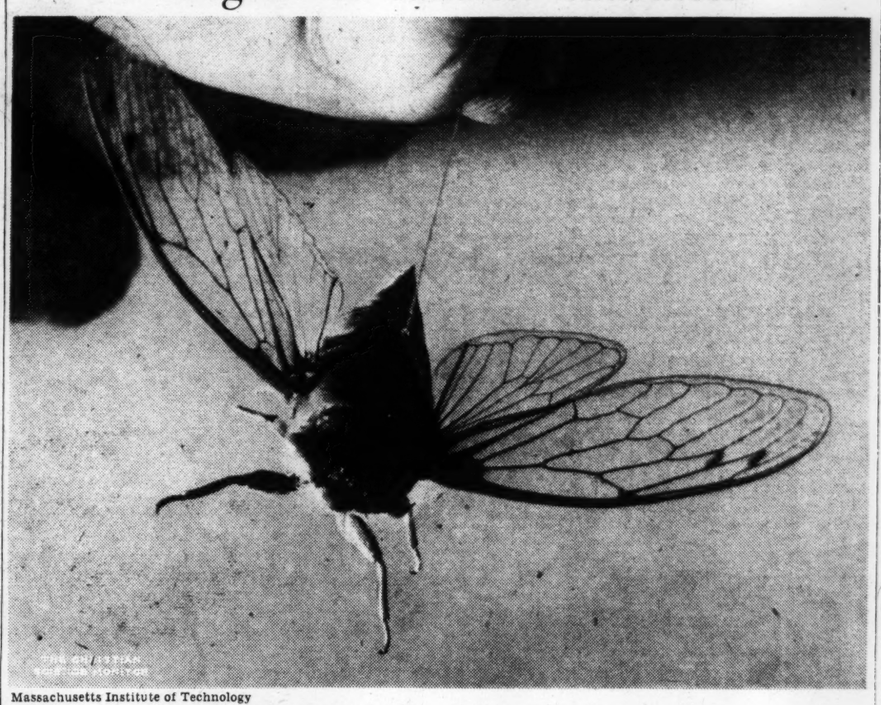
Court Order Hits 68 Milk Dealers

A Federal District Court order, restraining 68 milk dealers serving the Boston area from violating terms of the Federal Milk Order now in effect in the Boston Milk Shed, was issued today.

Dealers owe more than $71,000 under provisions of the order, which compels milk handlers to contribute to an equalization pool for regulation of uniform rates to producers and to contribute to expenses of the Milk Marketing Administration and to the Milk-Marketing Service.

There already are 51 defendants before the Court in the so-called Hood and Andrews cases. These defendants, under a mandatory injunction, have paid in approximately $2,500,000—substantially all of which will be paid to producers of milk if the Government finally prevails.

Songster of Summer Sultriness



Massachusetts Institute of Technology

High-Speed Photograph of Locust in Full Flight

Made by Prof. Harold E. Edgerton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Leigh E. Chadwick of Harvard in latter's study of insects in flight. Tibicen Canicularis, better known to most of us as a cicada or locust, is the insect the persistent song of which emphasizes summer's sultry days.

This stop-motion photograph, made at an exposure of 1-100,000 of a second, shows a cicada in full flight. High-speed motion picture studies of these insects revealed that the cicada's wings beat at the rate of 45 strokes a second. Studies show that the wing beat rate of some insects is as high as 300 strokes a second. The cicada is a close relative of the seventeen-year locust.

Commission Tells N. H. to Accept Federal Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 24 — The special Flood Control Commission named by the State Legislature a few weeks ago has agreed that the Federal Government should be given consent to construct six projects in the Granite State. Gov. Francis P. Murphy is expected to appeal to the Legislature early next week for its approval.

The six projects that would be covered by the "consent agreement" would include that at Franklin Falls on the Pemigewasset River; Blackwater Reservoir on the Blackwater River at Webster; Milford Reservoir on the Souhegan River; Surry Mountain on the Ashuelot River near Keene; Stocker Pond near Newport; and Bethlehem Junction on the Ammonoosuc River.

This list of six projects does not include three requested by the Federal Government but substitutes three others that are on the Federal list but not included in the formal request. Projects suggested at Riverhill, Allentown and Claremont were eliminated and were replaced by the projects at Blackwater, Milford and Newport. This is done to have the list include the projects to which there is the least objection in the State.

When Governor Murphy makes his appeal to the Legislature, he probably will ask the lawmakers to cancel the provisions of the existing Land Use Law relative to Federal land acquisitions so that this power will be in the hands of the Governor, the Governor and Executive Council, or somebody named by these parties. The Land Use Law as it stands would prohibit the Federal Government from going ahead with its flood-control program.

State officials hope that this agreement will be mutually satisfactory, since it will allow the Federal Government to undertake an extensive program with State consent. At the same time, it recognizes the demand of the State that it have a voice in selection of locations.

A possible difficulty is the fact that the new program rejects both of the proposals made by representatives of the War Department to Governor Murphy recently.

To Hear Noted Harpist

A harp recital will be given by Melville Clark, American harpist and lecturer, at the Hotel Somerset, March 27, at 7:45 p. m., before members and friends of the Employees Associated Clubs of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Mr. Clark has played for many high officials in various European countries, and has appeared several times at the White House.

Lobster Prices Soaring High In a Generally Stable Market

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Uniformity in price of specific items was found to be rather general today by those thrifty housewives who "made the rounds" to fill the market baskets for the week end. Fewer than usual "specials" were found that shaved off the cost of the menu.

But the markets are well supplied with fine quality foods and prices in general are reasonable. For the "delicacies," of course, a high price is asked. And the ranks of such foods were swelled this week when lobster, which has been tending firmer for some weeks, reached its highest price in nearly 10 years. Live lobsters were as high as 80 cents a pound, boiled at $1, and lobster meat, $3, thus placing that item definitely in the luxury class.

In the meat line, legs of lamb are quoted in Faneuil Hall market stalls as high as 32 cents a pound in some instances, but 28 cents will buy a fine piece of the meat. Chain stores offer them at 25 cents. And there was but slight variation in prices between the stores of each group. At times the insistent shopper finds a difference of several cents a pound in a stated item, among the various chains or the different stalls in the Faneuil Hall sector.

Pork loins for roasting are found from 25 to 28 cents a pound, and, in chain stores, for as little as 19 cents. Hams range from 30 to 32 cents in the market area. Chain stores offer them for a few cents less.

Beef prices continue steady, as they have for weeks. For 45 to 50 cents a pound it is possible to procure the two-rib roasts in the Faneuil Hall sector. Chains offer rib roast beef at 29 cents but the price cards do not specify how many ribs are cut. In Faneuil Hall, three-rib roasts are around 40 to 45 cents, and rump roasts range from 35 cents for the pointed end, to 55 cents for the best end of the face.

Poultry, too, shows but little change in price. Chain stores quote 25 to 27 cents for chicken and fowl. Fresh native broilers are found in Faneuil Hall stalls around 38 cents and roasting chickens as high as 42 cents. Capons are in that range with western capons as low as 32 cents along Blackstone Street. Fresh spring ducklings, natives, are found today for the first time this season, around 25 cents a pound and weighing about five pounds each. Wild geese are again appearing, marked $3 each. Wild turkeys, too, are found in some stalls, at 55 cents a pound.

Seafood stalls displayed soft-shell crabs today, that some marketmen proclaimed a sure indication of spring. Prices were around $1.50 a dozen. Cape scallops are up to 75 cents a pound, and sea scallops 35 cents.

Smelts are offered from 35 to 50 cents a pound, shrimp 35 cents and standard oysters 70 cents a quart. Chilled swordfish is offered in chain stores at 23 cents and halibut at 19 cents. Haddock is as low as 6 cents in the chains.

Fresh vegetables are in abundant supply and prices show relatively little change. Spinach is 25 cents a peck at Faneuil Hall stalls, dandelions 60 cents and beet greens 40 cents. Beets and carrots are 8 cents a bunch; green peas 18 cents; cauliflower 20 to 35 cents a head; blue Hubbard squash 8 cents a pound; common onions 5c a pound, and Brussels sprouts 25 cents a box.

Fruits are also plentiful, with oranges ranging from 20 to 50 cents a dozen for Floridas, and navels as high as 90 cents. Such items as honeydew melons are 50 cents each. Grapefruit ranges from 6 for 19 cents to two for 25 cents, depending on size. Strawberries are 18 to 25 cents a pint box.

Chains offer lower prices on most of these items. One large food mart, for instances, quoted green peas at 10 cents a pound. Another chain system offers spinach at three pounds for 15 cents, and carrots 5 cents a bunch.

Resigns Chief Deputy Post To Campaign for City Clerk

John H. Burke, Chief Deputy Marshal, today announced his resignation from his Federal post to become a candidate for the office of City Clerk in Medford.

Ralph W. Gray, Dispersing Officer in the Marshal's staff, was appointed Chief Deputy by telephone from Washington this morning.

State Censor Of Citizenship Is Protested

Proponents insist need of halting subversive activities is vital to the United States.

A proposal to establish a State Director of Citizenship to investigate activities of subversive groups met with stiff opposition before the Legislative Committee on State Affairs today. The hearing, originally scheduled for Hearing Room 423, had to be moved to Gardner Auditorium when some 400 persons interested in the proposal appeared at the State House.

Former State Senator Sybil Holmes of Brookline, who headed a Special Recess Commission to examine activities of persons and groups interested in overthrowing the present American form of government, told the Committee today that it is very necessary to eliminate such activities.

While the audience, which apparently was about evenly divided in its sentiments, either hissed or booed, Miss Holmes suggested that a six-person, nonsalaried advisory board be set up in the Department of Education with a paid director.

Information concerning membership, objectives, and modes of operation could then be systematically collected, Miss Holmes insisted.

Declares Groups Elusive

Miss Holmes explained that the bill providing for such a Board and Director was one of six measures recommended by last year's special commission.

She described the operation of many subversive groups as very elusive. They change their names frequently, she said, and change their officers. In addition, they often had one legally organized committee as a "front" and then have a subversive secret group in the background.

Maurice Goldsmith, representing the Massachusetts Branch of the American Jewish Congress, said the Director might look into the fortnightly metings of the Nazi Bund in Liederkranz Hall, Dedham.

Coleman C. Curran, adjutant of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Legion, said conditions were such in his opinion as to warrant establishment of such a Division. He said the money would be well spent.

Philip Frankfeld, Communist Party Secretary in Massachusetts, told the Committee that in his opinion such a Board and Director would set up somebody with "tremendous power to harass and persecute," and that the proposed new Division would be both prosecutor and judge.

Declared Public Need

Representative Philip Sherman (R) of Somerville favored the bill, saying the great need of the public is for protective information. The objectives, he said, "of Communism, Fascism and Naziism are all equally bad for the United States."

Representative Otis M. Whitney (R) of Concord interrupted to ask the approximate cost of establishing such a Board and Director.

"Whatever the cost," replied Representative Sherman, "it is money well spent. What good is money if the Communists, Nazis or Fascists come here? What good is money in Russia, Germany, or Italy today?"

Miss Holmes told Representative Whitney that the estimated cost for such a Division was between $10,000 and $15,000 a year.

N. E. Drive for Tourists Is On

With the arrival in Boston this morning of Russell E. Singer, General Manager of the American Automobile Association and its 750 affiliated organizations, the campaign to divert thousands of World's Fair visitors into New England's vacationland of seashore, mountains, and historic shrines is on.

Here to help organize the local drive for tourist trade in conjunction with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the local branch of the A. A. A., and retail business men, Mr. Singer stated that his representatives all over the United States were keenly alert to the tremendous volume of tourist business that New England should get as a result of the Fair.

Preparations for gearing local agencies, including the A. A. A., to a peak of efficiency that will promise to make a New England trip one to be remembered by all visitors will be the keynote of a meeting of business men and public officials with Mr. Singer at the Hotel Statler this afternoon.

Among those who will sit in with Mr. Singer are Arthur L. Race, representing the New England Council, Robert E. Stone, Vice-President of the Second National Bank of Boston, Arthur A. Lawton, representing the automobile industry, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh President of Boston University, Thomas P. Henry, Vice-President of the National Highway Users Conference, and P. A. O'Connell, head of the Boston Retail Trade Board.

Some A. A. A. clubs in far removed sections of the United States are so impressed with the possibilities of requests for information concerning New England this year that they are sending special cars to cover the routes out of New York. Window displays and posters recommending New England to World Fair tourists will blaze the routes of motorists all the way from San Francisco to New York.

Arousing Interest in New England

© Harris & Ewing

N. E. Recreational Centers

Map which is being sent all over the United States.

Russell E. Singer

General manager of A. A. A., who will assist drive.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8 p. m.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Thais" (Massenet), presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Marjorie Lawrence, Marita Farell, John Charles Thomas, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor. 8. Matinee tomorrow at 1:45. "Tannhauser."

Theaters

Shubert—
"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays. 2:30. Last 3 times.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katherine Hepburn. New comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last 3 times.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. 4:10, 6:50, 10. Also "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche in "Midnight." 10 a. m., 12:25, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "King of Chinatown," with Akim Tamiroff and Anna May Wong. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Exeter—
"Little Pal," with Ralph Bellamy and Mickey Rooney. 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. Also "Pride of the Navy," with James Dunn and Rochelle Hudson. 3:30, 6:25, 9:25.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Newsreel Digest," 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:20, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Blackwell's Island," featuring John Garfield. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "The Arizona Wildcat." Fenway: 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Gunga Din," with Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Walt Disney Review." 3:05, 8:55, 8:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Strange Faces," with Dorothea Kent and Frank Jenks. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Renegade Trail," with William Boyd. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:45. Stage: Steve Evans, Milt Douglas with Priscilla, the Emeralds, Ginger Dulo, and the Smart Set. 1:15, 5:10, 9.

University—
"Sweethearts," starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:45, 6, 9:20. Also "While New York Sleeps." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. Also "Stablemates," with Mickey Rooney and Wallace Beery. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"The Toy Wife," with Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," with Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Stagecoach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. State: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt and Dolores Costello. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. State 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wife, Husband and Friend." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Tailspin," with Alice Faye and Constance Bennett. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mr. Moto's Last Warning," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:50, 5, 8:15. Also "Trade Winds," starring Fredric March and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 6:40, 9:55.

Repertory—
"A Yank at Oxford." Also "Law of the Underworld," with Chester Morris. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Twelve Crowded Hours," with Richard Dix. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Also 'Love Affairs," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10.

South Station Theater—
"Lands of Inca Memories." "Peaceful Neighbors," latest March of Time, "Spring Fashion Forecast," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Normandie—
"Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby and Franciska Gall. Also "Trader Horn" with Edwina Booth.

Fine Arts—
Sacha Guitry in "Pearls of the Crown." 1:25, 3:20, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 1:10, 3:05, 5, 7, 9.

Music

Ampico Hall, 146 Boylston Street—
Recital by James Gray, pianist. 8:30.

Forum Players' Barn Theater—
". . . Nor All Thy Tears," by Manuel S. Novins, presented by the Contemporary Dance Group. Invitations available at the Contemporary Dance Group, 330 Newbury Street, 8:30.

Malden Auditorium Theater—
"Another Language," by Rose Franken, starring Ethel Taylor, presented by the Malden Theater Guild. 8:15. Repeated Friday and Saturday.

Club of Odd Volumes, 77 Mt Vernon St.—
Exhibition of early, rare, flower books from the collection of Mr. Carleton Richmond and Mr. Philip Hofer, Curator of the Department of Printing and Graphic Art, Harvard University. Open to the public. Open from 2-5:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on The Ancient Near East by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Boston Public Library—
Lecture by M. Michel Holban, Journaliste on "La Nouvelle Europe et L'avenir de L'Asie." 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

N. E. Shoe and Leather Group Hears Addresses by Leaders

There is no power on earth that can ever bring about a change in the form of American government save the American people, and "democracy will be preserved to the American people as long as they wish to retain it," declared Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire at the seventieth anniversary dinner of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, held last night at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

In response to President Roosevelt's signature, of a proclamation, made yesterday, terminating the rates of duty in the trade agreement with Czecho-Slovakia, Governor Murphy, head of the largest shoe manufacturing plant in New Hampshire, stated that "re-classification of Czecho-Slovakian merchandise coming into the United States, is certain, at the present time, to have a profound effect throughout the boot and shoe industry, particularly in the New England States where a great business has been built up in the manufacturing of low priced women's shoes of the types which has been coming to America from Europe."

It is time that industry of every sort make an "earnest endeavor" to operate in accord with labor laws and social legislation of the country, the Governor said.

George A. Dempsey, President of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, said that in an endeavor to promote New England shoes, the Association will inaugurate a Shoe and Leather Institute, the members to be chosen from the Association, from bankers, Mayors of shoe centers, and representatives of labor. The purpose of the Institute will be not only to welcome new industry, Mr. Dempsey stated, "but to offer them attractions that will bring them here, and thus increase the pay rolls in every shoe manufacturing city in New England."

Charles F. Weed, President of the New England Council, told Association members that their industry, which produces 37 per cent of the shoes manufactured in this country, is the second greatest industry in New England. He said that New England factories last year produced 145,000,000 pairs of shoes, employing 100,000 workers, or one-tenth of the total engaged in manufacturing lines in the six States.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine was represented at the dinner by former Senator J. Frederic Burns of Maine, who reported that the State ranks fifth in the total ouput of shoes in the United States. More employees are employed full time in the shoe industry in Maine than in any other industry, he stated, with 27,000,000 pairs of shoes being manufactured in Maine last year.

Other speakers included Charles E. Spencer, Jr., President of the First National Bank of Boston; Francis B. Masterson, President of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; and Joseph R. Cotton, President of the Massachusetts Senate, who spoke in the absence of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Music of 400 Years Ago On Instruments of Time

Music of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will be heard at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on the afternoon of Sunday, April 2, at 2:30. The instruments, too, will be of the periods illustrated by the program. Miss Martha Whittemore will perform on the viola da gamba, assisted by Miss Blanche Winogron on the virginals and David H. Kimball on the flute.

Such composers as William Byrd, John Bull, Jean-Baptiste Loeillet, Jean-Philippe Rameau, Françoisi Couperin, and Handel will be represented. Many of the pieces chosen are British and French dance compositions, among them a sarabande or stately dance believed to have been written by King Henry VIII, who is known to have played and composed for the harpsichord and other instruments popular in his day.

Plays in Old Way

Miss Whittemore studied the violoncello in London and Paris and has played extensively in this country and in Europe. She is one of the leading women violoncellists and viola da gambists in the United States. She is the only one known to give recitals using the viola da gamba fretted as it was in the old days by having gut tied around the fingerboard, spaced at half-tone intervals. In addition she bows the instrument in the old manner, which is similar to that in which the bass viol is sometimes still bowed—with the hand underneath the bow instead of above it. Her instrument was made in Britain in 1640 by Richard Meares.

Miss Winogron, who will accompany Miss Whittemore on the virginals, is a young pianist who has made many appearances in solo recitals and with orchestra, in New York. The instrument she will play was so popular in Britain from the middle of the fifteenth century to the early part of the eighteenth century that even the barber shops were equipped with it, so that gentlemen waiting to be shaved might play duets. Hers is a modern reproduction made by John Challis of Ypsilanti, Mich.

Instrument Exhibit

The concert, which is part of the free music provided by the Museum, will be held in the tapestry gallery. Officials call attention to the opportunity visitors will have afterwards of seeing the Leslie Lindsey Mason collection of musical instruments of all periods and nationalities, in the Museum.

The Beautitudes by Cesar Franck, scheduled to be presented by the State Chorus and the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra of the Federal Music Project on April 2 has been postponed until Sunday, April 16.

On Wednesday, March 29, at 3 p. m. Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum, will give his final free lecture in the series on Florence of the Renaissance. This lecture will deal with sculpture and will be illustrated with slides.

House Approves Compensation Bill

Legislation providing that workmen's compensation benefits shall start from the date of injury providing incapacity lasts at least seven days won initial approval in the House of Representatives yesterday, although on the previous day the House accepted an adverse report on the measure.

Yesterday's action included reconsideration of the previous day's stand and substitution of the bill for the adverse committee report. Last year a similar bill was passed by the House, but was defeated by the Senate. The present law provides that benefits shall start seven days after the date of injury.

During the same session the House passed to be engrossed a bill continuing to April 1, 1941, the suspension of the law prohibiting employment of women in mills after 6 p. m.

Farmer Logging Exempt Under Wage-Hour Law

Farmers who remove timber blown down in the hurricane of last September, or who have it removed from their farms, are exempted in this work from the provisions of the Federal Wage-Hour Law, the United States Department of Labor announced at Washington today.

The exemption is granted under the provision in the Act that agricultural work is not covered by the Wage-Hour Law. The Department of Labor pointed out, however, that the logging operations would come under the Act if not conducted by the farmer, or if not carried out on his farm.

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The Vogue Shop
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We Prove How Really Smart The Large Size Dress Can Be!
Our new prints, our navy blues, our fresh black-and-white fashions are a perfect joy to the larger woman looking for a youthful spring outfit. We specialize in sizes 38 to 50, and also in half sizes for those many women who are shorter than average.
Miss McCarthy, formerly with the Ideal Shop, is now with us.

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As the Architect Saw It and As It Is

By a Staff Photographer

Four-Room Bungalow in Wellesley

Helping to clear up the home buyer's dilemma as to how close the actual home will come to the architect's conception is the above pictorial display showing the before and after of a one-story, cellarless home in the Sheridan Estates. All the architect lost was some of the low-slung appearance that lends charm to the original drawing. Shrubs and a little fill will help to recapture that appearance. Home has kitchen, large rear living room, bedroom, guest room and bath. Architect: Rankin Bingham.

Office of Dyson Only Temporary, Saltonstall Says

Democratic charges that the new Republican Administration had filled an unnecessary position with a political appointee brought a quick announcement by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today that the appointment was only temporary and that the post would be abolished "within 90 days."

The furore began yesterday after J. Edwin Doyle, newly selected Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, named Joseph H. Dyson, former Worcester newspaperman, to the post of Supervisor of Information at a salary of $3,060 a year, upon the resignation of the incumbent, William C. Conway, of Cambridge.

It is considered significant that at the time, Mr. Doyle described the publicity job as "very necessary" to his department.

Democratic leaders conferred regarding possible public criticism of the move. They charged privately that Mr. Conway had been forced out because he was an appointee of Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, to make room for a man who was active in Governor Saltonstall's election campaign in Central Massachusetts.

Today, Governor Saltonstall issued a lengthy statement of explanation, pointing out that the position was temporary and announcing that it would be abolished within three months. Mr. Doyle, too, issued a statement that the work would be merged with another position.

Cambridge Mayor Sees Tax Boost

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge now declares that his efforts to reduce the City tax by $2.60 in 1939 will be frustrated by an increase in State taxes.

Assessments levied by the State will make it impossible to bring about any drastic cut. Because the City will be forced to pay the State and County a sum of $1,649,430.19 and funds payable to the City by the State will only amount of $833,900, or $249,230 less than last year, there will be an "increase of probably $4 over the $41 rate of last year," the Mayor said.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 25

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Station W1XAL

For Saturday, March 25

(11.79mc—25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—Good Will Program to Holland: "American Astronomy."
3:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation."
4:00 p. m.—World Youth Speaks: Conducted by Prof. Carlton A. Wheeler, Tufts College.
4:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music."
5:00 p. m.—Saturday Afternoon Variety.

Long Driveways—Mud Brings Regret

(Continued from Page 9)

for convenient access to the attics. As a result, they seldom use this available but inaccessible space.

Blowing Out Hot Air

Some families spoke of fans to take the odors out of kitchens and to force the hot summer air out of attics. In summer, the heat of the day gets into the attics, runs down through the walls and insulates the house against the cool air of the night. As a result, the house begins to cool off about day break when another hot day appears on the horizon.

One Westwood homeowner will never be without a basement laundry again. While there are advantages in having a laundry off the kitchen, the coolness of the basement in summer makes laundry work less arduous for the housewife. And this homeowner could see no advantage to having set tubs in the kitchen.

On the modern side of the picture, the Westwood resident said that in his next home he would install a heatalator type of fireplace which makes maximum use of the heat of fireplaces which ordinarily goes up the chimney. The new fireplace is steel encased with hollow walls. The heat goes through the steel into the hollow walls and released into the living room through ventilators. Or it can be released into upstair's rooms during spring and fall months when running the oil burner is expensive.

Those Garage Doors

"And while I am talking about minor corrections in the house that would greatly increase the joys of home ownership," the Westwood resident said, "let me mention garage doors that swing inward, or overhead instead of outward. In the winter, the ice and snow makes opening doors outward a major project."

Other recommendations included individual hat shelves in closets, inside screens, floor lamps in the living room on the switch instead of being lighted individually, recessed radiators, fireplace wood closet, special closet for card tables and games, recessed or built-in telephone cabinet and hall desk and complete insulation in walls as well as celings for saving upward of 25 per cent in heat bills.

These items sound costly to the family now owning a home, but for families planning to build or able to buy before the house is completed, they are conveniences that can be obtained with reasonable economy.

Savings Banks Branches Urged

Establishment of branch offices by savings banks in large industrial plants to receive deposits and make payments on pay days was advocated today at the fourteenth annual conference of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women by Mrs. Marion A. Brigham of the Beverly Savings Bank.

Miss Mildred C. Ganley of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank traced the recent changes in mortgage lending practices, pointing out that mortgage loans on Massachusetts real estate were the most important element in savings bank investment portfolios. "Amortization of the mortgage," she said, "is now almost universally required by all mortgage lenders and has proved a beneficial practice to both borrower and lender."

Miss Janet M. Mill of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank was re-elected President of the Association. The conference will conclude tonight when the guest speakers will include A. George Gilman, President of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts, and William P. Husband, Jr., State Bank Commissioner.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you one of those people who love oysters on the half-shell? Of course you are. But the chances are that you never have them at home, do you? And we think we know why, too. Because there isn't a dish in the house that's really meant for oysters!

And that's one of the things we could never understand about wedding presents . . . We mean, why is it, with all the umpteen dozen oyster forks Aunt Minnie thinks of presenting to the bride, that she doesn't forget herself once in awhile and think of an oyster plate or two! Like the perfectly grand ones we saw at R. H. Stearns the other day. They cost $15 a dozen; which we think is more than fair enough. Anyhow, they're made of glass that's as clear as a bell. And of course it's so shaped that it will just house six oysters. There's a little place in the center that will hold one of those little glasses that they call "liners," which holds the cocktail sauce, if you like. These, if we remember correctly, are $2.75 a dozen. Then there's another glass item that will probably turn out to be something you've been intending to buy since way back when. Nothing less than an individual fruit cocktail bowl, equipped with one of those removable liners. Which means that you can serve the fruit entirely surrounded by chipped ice . . . which, if there's even so much as a wee smattering of the gourmet about you, means much!

* * *

Ice Crushing Is Made Eeasy

Speaking of crushed ice reminds us that we often hear women wondering just how to crush ice easily. The chances are that everybody around, or almost everybody, has ice cubes nowadays, but hanging onto a little elusive ice cube, and trying to hack it down to nothing, isn't nearly as easy to do as it was back in the days when one had a big 50-pound piece of ice that would hold still for you! However, that's where the "Jigger Whack" comes in. We saw it at Filene's a while back, and also at M. T. Bird's on West Street. Around a dollar or so. It's really a set . . . that is, there's a tricky strong bag of heavy duck that is sort of on the idea of a long pouch bag, with a turnover flap that keeps everything inside and not out. Into this goes the ice, of course. Then you pound the ensemble with the metal gadget that looks for all the world like the old-fashioned drinking dipper that used to hang near the outdoor pump, or something. Or at least you do the whacking with the base of it. Then, when you've crushed the ice sufficiently, you scoop it up with the dipper-side of the gadget . . . and there you are. It comes all boxed up so that you can put it all away together and you won't find yourself with the Jigger Whack, and no bag. Or vice versa.

* * *

Jewelry, Yes, And That's Not All

Halper's, at 181 Massachusetts Avenue . . . is a store we wander into far too seldom. Because it's one of those stores that are filled with fascination. We believe it's referred to as a jewelry store; but there's more than jewelry there. Much of it is new, and much of it is old. From estates. You could buy yourself a brand new gold wrist watch for as little as $25 from their watches of almost every make, you could make out a check for that giant grandfather's clock that looks as if it might have been the daddy of them all, with the most resonant of beautiful chimes, or you could start your daughter's hope chest off with a bit of luxury in the way of a dozen place plates of silver. And perfectly lovely place plates they are, too. Intricate in design, but the intricacy that goes only with quality. They may be had for $400, and the Halper brothers will tell you they were originally purchased for at least $1,500. But perhaps you'd prefer a slim band of sapphires, bordered at either end with tiny pearls. A pin, of course; and the kind that every woman finds appropriate. Or a lovely vase, a bracelet, an oddity for your what-not; or . . . but we suggest that you browse around in there yourself sometime. For the shop is full of the unexpected!

* * *

Let "Hubby" Look Over the Millinery

If your husband is one of those who, upon seeing your latest choice of that which you prefer to call a hat, immediately puts on his own hat and runs for the nearest door . . . then suppose you take him with you on the next millinery jaunt. The chances are that his lunch hour is a bit too short for him to use in this manner, so we mention the fact that there's a smart (and reasonable) hat shop out in Brookline that's open evenings until around eight o'clock. Where you can pick out a hat that will please you both! You might make a night of it and have dinner at St. Clair's, right there near Coolidge Corner . . . and then you'll find Renee's right there in the same block—at 1374 Beacon Street, to be exact.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

China Relief Envoy To Visit in Boston

Chinatown this week end will entertain the Most Reverend Paul Yu-Pin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nanking, who is in the United States as a special envoy of the Chinese National Government Relief Commission. He has opened headquarters in Washington for assistance to sufferers from war in China.

Arriving at South Station on Saturday at 1:45 p. m., the Bishop will be greeted by an official delegation. At 8 o'clock in the evening he will be the guest of the Chinese student groups of Greater Boston. On Sunday afternoon he will speak at a mass meeting of the United Chinese Association of New England, who will give a dinner in his honor on Monday evening.

Chinese students in Boston are also excited about the arrival of two of China's leading young women, Miss Lee Ya-ching, aviator and only Chinese member of America's Caterpillar Club, and Miss N. T. Zen, daughter of a Chinese Minister of State. They will arrive together at 2 p. m. on Sunday, in Miss Ya-ching's plane, and will stop at the Hotel Statler.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, April 8, 8:30 a. m., April 29, 12 noon, May 20, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Orchestra; choir	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": ask.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Folk Singers	Golden Theater Group.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz Orchestra...
7:15 "Rum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Hollywood comment ...	"The Question Wheel"..	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or..	Adrian Rollini's Orch...	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel".....
8:00 "First Nighter"	Lewis E. Lawes' "Criminal Case Histories"...	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"20th Century Music".	Pete Herman's Orch.....
8:15 drama			Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"On the Beam".....
8:30 Burns and Allen;	Law Society Forum....		Symphonic Strings with	Concordia vs. Boston
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	Law Society Forum....		Alfred Wallenstein ..	Olympics hockey game.
9:00 Orson Welles; Sam	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time": Frank	"People's Quiz Club"...	Concordia vs. Boston
9:15 Levene; Elissa	vocalists; orchestra ..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"People's Quiz Club"...	Olympics hockey game.
9:30 Landi in "Twen-	News dramatizations ..	"Death Valley Days";	"Gloomchasers": solo-	Concordia vs. Boston
9:45 tieth Century" ...	News dramatizations ..	dramatic sketch	ists; quartet; orch....	Olympics hockey game.
10:00 "Grand Central	"Voices in the Night":	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	"Curtain Time": dram-	Concordia vs. Boston
10:15 Station": drama .	mixed chorus; orch....	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	atization	Olympics hockey game.
10:30 Columbia Chamber	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Uncle Ezra"	Sagi Vela, baritone; con-	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:45 Orchestra	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	cert orchestra	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecast; news ...	News; weather; music..	News Service	Sterling Young's Orch..	Blanche Calloway's Or..
11:15 Sports; music	Weather; news	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or..
11:30 C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Christopher Columbus
11:45 C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Orchestra .....

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood".	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	.....
8:00 Forecast; music ..	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Shopping Service .	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac" ...	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm ...	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm ...	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 "Food Magician" .	News; "As You Like It"	"The Band Parade" ...	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News..
9:15 Montana Slim	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30 Fiddler's Fancy ..	"Breakfast Club"	Network speaker	'Concert Miniatures' .	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45 Jimmie and Dick..	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	Variations	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Pappy Cheshire's	"Ranch Boys": trio....	"The Wise Man".....	Studio program	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Champions	Girl Scout program....	"No School Today"...	Studio program	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Four Corners	Swing Serenade	Movie comment; vocal-	'The First Offender":	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 Theater"	"The Child Grows Up"	ists; orchestra	dramatization	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Cincinnati Con-	"Music Internationale:	Interior Decoration ...	Raoul Nadeau, baritone	"Wild Azalias" .....
11:15 servatory of Mu-	soloist; orchestra ..	Jean Ellington, songs .	"This Wonderful World"	"Wild Azalias" .....
11:30 sic: All Faculty	Weather; music; talk..	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band.....	"Rubin's Discoveries" ..
11:45 Concert	"Four of Us".....	of Women's Clubs.....	U. S. Army Band.....	"Rubin's Discoveries" ..
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; "Checkerboard	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 News Service	Time"; stocks	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Agriculture talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "The Man on the	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup" ...	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 Farm"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup" ...	Italian music program..	Organ recital .....
1:00 Beaver College	National Farm and	News Service	University Life, talk...	"The Monitor News"..
1:15 Choir	Home Hour	"Typical American Boy"	University Life, talk...	"Campus Varieties" ...
1:30 Music for Moderns	Male quartet; Opera...	John Metcalf, baritone;	Bernie Cummins' Orch..	"Campus Varieties" ...
1:45 Music for Moderns	Metropolitan Opera:	violin; organ	Bernie Cummins' Orch..	Short Story Editor.....
2:00 Dramatization	Emanuel List; Lauritz	"People's Lobby"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album" ....
2:15 Dramatization	Melchior; K. Flagstad	"People's Lobby"	"Cafe Continental"	"Classical Album" ....
2:30 "Buffalo Presents"	in "Tannhäuser"	Mile. Nadia Boulanger,	Intercollegiate Debate:	"Classical Album" ....
2:45 Fran Hines, tenor.	Metropolitan Opera:	pianist	Penna. vs. Princeton..	"Classical Album" ....
3:00 Music Hour: Key-	Emanuel List; Lauritz	"Golden Melodies"	'Music Hall" from Lon-	Sport reports .....
3:15 board Concert ..	Melchior; K. Flagstad	Network speakers	don: BBC Variety Or-	Sport reports .....
3:30 St. Elizabeth Glee	in "Tannhäuser"	Allen Roth's Orchestra.	chestra, Charles Shad-	Sport reports .....
3:45 Club	Metropolitan Opera:	Allen Roth's Orchestra.	well, conductor	Sport reports .....
4:00 "Texas Rangers"..	Emanuel List; Lauritz	Library of Congress	"Moods in Music".....	Sport reports .....
4:15 "Texas Rangers"..	Melchior; K. Flagstad	Chamber Music concert	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports .....
4:30 The Dancepators ..	in "Tannhäser"	"Southwestern Stars" ..	Merchants' program ...	Sport reports .....
4:45 The Dancepators ..	Metropolitan Opera:	"Southwestern Stars" ..	Merchants' program ...	Sport reports .....
5:00 "What Price Amer-	"Tannhäuser"	Three Cheers	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 ica?": talk; drama	Opera; Piano duo.....	"Youth Meets Govern-	Sport reports	Children's program ....
5:30 Jack Marshard's	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	ment": student quiz on	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together":
5:45 Orchestra	Dance Interlude	"Education"	Sport reports	children's program ...
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Science Program	Weather; music; news.	Studio talk	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous" .	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" .	ed": dramatization ...	Dramatization	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"...	"Let's Go to Work":	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra..
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"...	Herbert Hadel	News commentator	Myles O'Malley's Orch..
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"..	N. E. Federation Men's	"20th Century Music"..	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"..	Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"..	"Jungle Jim": sketch...
8:00 Johnny Green's	Preview of Harvard	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Against the Law":	"Pat Pending": inven-
8:15 Orch.; sketch ..	Hasty Pudding Show .	Lou; Freddie Rich's Or	legal oddities	tor's program .....
8:30 "Professor Quiz":	"Brent House": dram-	Variety Show: Neighbor	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Boston Olympics-Con-
8:45 questions; answers	atization	Boys; chorus; orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	cordia hockey game...
9:00 "Honolulu Bound":	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Boston Olympics-Con-
9:15 comedy; music ..	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	"Sons of Pioneers"...	cordia hockey game ...
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Boston Olympics-Con-
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots": orchestra	Sen. William E. Borah	Glen Miller's Orchestra	cordia hockey game ..
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	"The Ugliest Man in	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Boston Olympics-Con-
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra: Bruno Walter,	the World": drama...	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	cordia hockey game ...
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.	conductor	Ruby Newman's Orch...	Tomms Carlyn's Orch...	"Front Page Drama"..
10:45 "Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	Ruby Newman's Orch...	Tomms Carlyn's Orch...	"The Monitor News"..
11:00 Weather; news	chestra: Bruno Walter,	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Local speakers .....
11:15 Sports; music	conductor	Weather Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	Local speakers .....
11:30 Henry Busse's Or..	News: weather; music..	Horace Heidt's Orch...	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Henry Busse's Or..	Lou Breeze's Orchestra.	Horace Heidt's Orch...	Freddy Martin's Orch..	"Day's End" .....

A résumé of week-end radio programs will be found on the Boston Amusements Page

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Boston Amusements—Opera, Films, Plays, Week-End Radio

'Meistersinger' Sung In Exemplary Manner

Impressive, moving, and unforgettable as are the results of Wagner's successive preoccupation with Nordic saga and medieval religious mysticism, there are lovers of music and of the theater for whom the composer in quite another mood has furnished the most enduringly delightful Wagnerian experience—or at the very least, the indispensable foil to the others. Those of this persuasion who were present last night among the omnivorous Wagnerites and unclassifiable opera-goers who thronged the Boston Opera House had reason to be grateful to the Metropolitan Opera Association for its production of "Die Meistersinger."

This great work, perhaps the most successfully integrated of all Wagner's attempts at a synthesis of music and theater; can seldom have been in worthier hands. Its warm and kindly humanity, its robust and (mostly) unforced humor, its unobtrusive romance, the ceaselessly varied and apparently inexhaustible flow of its magnificently diatonic music, all were admirably achieved last night. Under the firm and sagacious leadership of Mr. Bodanzky the orchestra held forth with a manifold eloquence and an almost unfailing compactness of ensemble that opera musicians seldom reveal to such a degree, and singing actors and chorus fell into place in the score and the comedy with equally easy precision.

Hans Sachs, who is the central and unifying figure of the story, as his reconciliation of the opposing artistic doctrines of academicism and unchecked freedom of artistic expression is the central theme of the comedy, was admirably impersonated by Friedrich Schorr, who has graced the role with his warm and sympathetic intelligence and expression is the central theme of Mme. Rethberg's vocally charming Eva was matched by a much more than ordinarily pleasing Walther in the person of Charles Kullmann, a tenor capable both of encompassing the difficulties of the Prize Song with vocal security and romantic abandon (a practically unheard-of combination) and of looking and walking his knightly and ardent role in a manner that carried conviction. His voice, too, if it sometimes lacked the fullest freedom, was consistently pleasing in tone.

The magnificently characterized Beckmesser of Arnold Gabor, the dignified and sonorous Pogner of Emanuel List, Karl Laufkoetter's rubicund and resonant Vogelgesang, were admirable impersonations among the honorable company of Mastersingers. Erich Witte's David deserves appreciative mention.

Mme. Thorborg made the most of the small but important role of Magdalena, her beautiful voice subdued for the most part to the modest requirements of the part. Her acting had a discreet but lively intelligence that deserved high praise.

The excellent singing of an alertly and dramatically handled chorus added much to the musical and comedic merits of the production; as the sets—appropriate if not new—added to its mood. But that mood, as always, owed most to the music itself, with its wonderful evocations of midsummer magic, of human joys and perplexities, and of the robust, busy, pulsating, vigor of the burgher life of a vanished medieval Nuremberg. S. S.

'Meistersinger'

Boston Opera House — Thursday evening, March 23, "Die Meistersinger." The cast:

Eva	Elisabeth Rethberg
Magdalene	Kerstin Thorborg
Walther von Stolzing	Charles Kullmann
Hans Sachs	Frederich Schorr
Beckmesser	Arnold Gabor
Pogner	Emanuel List
Kothner	Herbert Janssen
Vogelgesang	Karl Laufkoetter
Zorn	Nicholas Massue
Moser	Max Altglass
Eisslinger	Giordano Paltrinieri
Nachtigall	Louis D'Angelo
Ortel	George Cehanovsky
Foltz	James Wolfe
Schwartz	John Gurney
David	Erich Witte
A Night Watchman	George Cehanovsky

Conductor, Artur Bodanzky

Kay Francis
(Above) in Screen Guild program Sunday evening.

Rosalind Russell
(Below) In Sunday "Theater" program.

Elissa Landi
In Playhouse production of "Twentieth Century" tonight on Columbia network.

Franco Ghione
He will conduct in "Sunday Evening Hour"

'Stagecoach,' Western Style

A true Western, done in every detail in first-rate style, is "Stagecoach," the new feature film at the State and Orpheum Theaters. Walter Wanger produced it, and John Ford, past master of melodrama, directed a story by himself and Ernest Haycox, from a scenario by Dudley Nichols.

All the things that make up a satisfying Western are there. The overland stage with a miscellaneous lot of passengers traveling through the Apache country in the early days, with U. S. Cavalry escort, makes a journey from one frontier town to another over the desert, past towering buttes, crossing a swift river and surviving an Indian attack, reaching haven at last. The cavalry colonel is reunited with his wife and their new baby, the mysterious courtly gambler makes a final graceful gesture, the absconding pompous banker is handcuffed, the whimsically complaining stage driver is on his way to his Mexican wife and her numerous relatives, the dissolute doctor has received an impetus toward a better life, and the furtive whisky salesman has come to think of something besides his trade. At the last the implacable sheriff weakens according to historic pattern and starts the outlaw off to a new life with the declassé lady who had proved her true worth—she'd never had a chance—when she helped the colonel's wife through that dark night in the desert inn.

Mr. Ford knows just how to build the suspense and how to freshen a stock situation with brevity and casual treatment. Well cast are John Wayne, Claire Trevor, Andy Devine, Thomas Mitchell, George Bancroft, Berton Churchill, John Carradine, Donald Meek and all the others in parts of characteristic type. The desert views, with great silhouetted rock formations, are stirring, and the galloping horses are grand. Assurance is given that these horses were humanely handled in the Indian attack.

"Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt, is the companion picture.

Garfield Featured In Film Melodrama

John Garfield is featured player in Warner Brothers' "Blackwell's Island," melodrama of gangsters, political corruption and prison graft which opened yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. Evidently this is designed to be the picture that shall carry Mr. Garfield another step up the ladder. It is not well chosen. This player attracted notice in "Four Daughters." There he had a part that gave him wide scope in characterization. So now Warner Brothers have given him the conventional role of a crime-fighting newspaper reporter, a role in which probably a dozen other young actors could have done as well.

The picture itself, moreover, is one of those anti-crime, pro-civic virtue products which leave the spectator somewhat bewildered. Every little while a character stops acting his part to make a speech for reform, but meantime the chief racketeer, a repulsive character, seems to be having all the fun and winning all the battles. True, he loses out in the end, but even then the producers are careful to leave the impression that after all, though a thief and a murderer, the thug is just a big boy at heart.

The trouble seems to be that whenever the Hollywood films offer a documentary tract against crime, they find it necessary to make it at the same time funny and melodramatic, as well as highly ethical at the end. The result seems hardly likely to be serve public morality.

The picture is reported to be based on a racket clean-up in New York a few years ago, but the producers make the usual disclaimer. Whether fact or fiction, the picture seems likely to do little either for good government or for Mr. Garfield.

Other players are Rosemary Lane, Dick Purcell, Victor Jory, and Stanley Fields.

The companion picture is "The Arizona Wildcat," in which Jane Withers has a characteristic role in a run-off-the-mill Western. Associated with her are Leo Carrillo, Pauline Moore, William Henry, Henry Wilcoxon. L. A. S.

'Midnight' for the Fun of It

When "Midnight" begins at the Metropolitan—it's the title of a film and not the hour for closing—Claudette Colbert is discovered curled up on a bench in a third class compartment of the Monte Carlo-Nice-Paris express wearing an expensive evening gown. The train has arrived in Paris and it is raining. But movie budgets being what they are—on the generous side—what if a few drops of rain do fall on a handsome costume? So she paddles around in the downpour until a taxi driver is persuaded to cruise through the city with her while she looks for a job at night clubs. The taxi driver, it is essential to know, is Don Ameche.

Before the night is ended the young woman has acquired a job, and a very lucrative one, though she does not know it at the time. It is a curious occupation. She is hired by a harassed husband—John Barrymore has the part—to divert his wife's attention from an attractive young gentleman. (Francis Lederer, if you must know all these details is the gentleman, and Mary Astor is the wife.) The task that the young woman is to accomplish is to awaken the interest of the attractive young man.

From this brief outline it may or may not be apparent that Hollywood has embarked on another of its adventures in farcical humors. And when the studios are off in that direction they will stop at nothing. So they find a title of nobility for Miss Colbert, furnish her Cinderella-fashion with a handsome hotel room, secure for her a week end at a French chateau, band together the taxi drivers of Paris in a search for her, palm off her taxi-driving admirer (Mr. Ameche, in case you may have forgotten) as a baron, and even go into a French court to seek a divorce for her from a man to whom she never was married.

Some of it is really amusing. Some of it is too far-fetched. Mr. Barrymore's admirers will like his owlish humor. And Mr. Ameche's and Miss Colbert's followers will be pleased to watch their favorites once more on the screen. But to neutrals it seems a bit too much on the light side to be genuinely satisfying.

"King of Chinatown" rounds out the program with another melodrama, this time about a racketeer who provides money for a Chinese ambulance service when a Chinese woman doctor comes to his aid after a shooting affair. Anna May Wong, Akim Tamiroff, J. Carroll Naish, and Sidney Toler are in the cast. E. F. M.

Train Imitator for Radio

The Week-End Dialer

Reginald Gardiner, British imitator of trains and wallpaper, and a radio version of "Twentieth Century," will be among the interesting items of worthy dial entertainment tonight.

Variety

Reginald Gardiner as guest of Jack Haley, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Drama

Hecht and MacArthur's "Twentieth Century," with Elissa Landi, Sam Levene, and Orson Welles in the cast, CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Too Many Roses," Manhattan story written by Samuel M. Rothafel, Jr., son of "Roxy," in "Grand Central Station," CBS-WEEI, 10.

"One on a Honeymoon," a Hollywood-lampooning story, in "Curtain Time," CBS-WAAB, 10.

Serious Music

Rossini's Overture to "The Barber of Seville"; Richard Strauss' Serenade in E Flat, for Strings; Johann Strauss' "Perpetuum Mobile"; Albeniz' "A Night in Seville," with Howard Barlow conducting Columbia Chamber Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Saturday

A discussion of the proposed Massachusetts sales tax; opera from the Boston Opera House; a preview of Harvard's "Hasty Pudding Club show, "Fair Enough"; and the premiere of Arch Oboler's new drama series, are among dial features today:

Variety

BBC "Music Hall" period, from London, with Turner Layton, Randolph Sutton, George Wood and orchestra conducted by Charles Shadwell, MBS-WAAB, 3.

Preview of "Fair Enough," ninety-third annual spring production of Harvard's Hasty Pudding Club, at dress rehearsal, from clubhouse in Cambridge, Mass., NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

"The Ugliest Man in the World," premiere drama of Arch Obler's new series, with Boris Karloff of the screen in lead, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Talks

Daniel Bloomfield, Chairman of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Henry Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, discuss the proposed sales tax on Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs program, Yankee-WNAC, 11:30 a. m.

Serious Music

Bach's Sonata in A Major, for Violin and Piano; Brahms' Piano Quintet in F Minor, Op. 34, scheduled in Cincinnati Conservatory of Music chamber recital, CBS-WEEI, 11 a. m.

Wagner's "Tannhäuser," by Metropolitan Opera Company, in its final matinee of Boston season, with Emanuel List, Lauritz Melchior, Herbert Janssen, Kirsten Flagstad and Kerstin Thorborg; Erich Leinsdorf, conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:40.

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, distinguished French musician, to present program of works of her sister, Lili, including a vocal quintet, two violin compositions, songs and fragments of a larger work, "Faust et Helene," NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Program of Bach, Schumann, Chopin and Brahms programmed by Adele Marcus, young American pianist, in "Keywood Concerts" series, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Corelli's Concerto Grosso ("Christmas"), in G Minor; Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, in C Major; Daniel Gregory Mason's "Suite After English Folk Songs," Op. 32; and Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration," conducted by Bruno Walter with NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Sunday

Talks and Forums

Signor Mussolini's address to the Fascist Grand Council on Italy's position in the present European situation, with English interpolations and translation afterward, NBC-Blue and Red, 5 a. m.

"The National Income: Going Up?" University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 12:30.

Federal spending to be discussed on "People's Platform," by WPA worker, two legislators and housewife, CBS-WEEI, 7.

"America's Railroad Problem," by Senator Harry S. Truman, Missouri, and Judge R. V. Fletcher of the General Counsel of the Association of American Railroads, in American Forum of the Air; also panel discussion by Senator E. C. Johnson, Colorado, and J. G. Luhrsen, railway labor executive, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Variety

Nancy Carroll of the stage; Ania Dorfman, Russian pianist; Comedian Harmonists, vocal sextet; relay between New York fair trylon, Tower of London, and Leaning Tower of Pisa, in Magic Key, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Madeleine Carroll and Edward Everett Horton, guests of "Charlie McCarthy," now returned to Hollywood, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Alexander Woollcott and Maureen O'Sullivan inducted into "The Circle," which includes as regulars, Basil Rathbone, the Marx Brothers, Foursome, and Robert Emmet Dolan's Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Drama

Eva Le Gallienne to play the role of Peter Pan in Sir James Barrie's play of the same name, in "Great Plays" series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

Amy Lowell's poem, "Patterns," and Nancy Boyd's "I Like Americans," dramatized in Norman Corwin's "Words Without Music" period, CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Telephone history dramatized in "Massachusetts on the March," WBZ, 4:30.

Rosalind Russell of the screen plays "For Us, the Living," in which she collaborated with the authors, a story of a woman diplomat in Washington, Part 1, CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m.

"Autobiography," original drama chosen for semi-finals of "Gateway to Hollywood," in which Directors Cecil B. DeMille, Frank Lloyd, and Gregory La Cava, will choose finalists from among the movie aspirants, CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

"Never of This World," story of fantasy maintained for a child, with Kay Francis, Leslie Howard, Mary Nash, Irving Pichel, and Virginia Weidler, in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Verse play, "American Song," in which the Mississippi is given a voice, first play in new series by Radio Guild, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

"Topaze," French comedy, played by Charles Boyer, with Beverly Roberts in support, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Serious Music

Puccini's "La Boheme," second tabloid opera presentation of Music Hall program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture; Brahms' Double Concerto in A Minor, for Violin and Cello, with Albert Spalding and Gaspar Cassado, soloists; Schubert's Symphony No. 4 ("Tragic"), in C Minor; Wagner's Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," in New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra program, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Anna Mary Dickey, soprano; Mack Harrell, baritone, and Jean Merrill, soprano, second group of finalists scheduled in Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5.

Part 4, Bach's "Passion According to St John," by Alfred Wallenstein's cantata group, MBS-WAAB, 7.

Richard Tauber, tenor, sings "Siegmund's Love Song" from "Die Walküre." "Legend of Kleinzach," from Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," "Barinsky's Song," from Strauss' "The Gypsy Baron," and "Roses from the South," from Strauss' "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Prize-Winning Play for '39?

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Now comes the spring, when suburbanites pick the early flowers and appointed committees pick the best play of the season. The New York Drama Critics Circle will make its choice on April 19 and later the committee entrusted with the task of putting its finger on a play to win the Pulitzer Prize will assemble and point the finger, and before that and after that other groups will make announcements of this honor and of that. It is a silly business but no doubt it is useful, too, and playwrights, like everybody else, like blue ribbons.

Since there are many kinds of plays, all with their individual excellences, it would be much safer and perhaps fairer for those who find it their duty to choose to refuse to do so on the ground that such choices are an injustice. For who is to say that "Leave It to Me!" is not better as a musical comedy than is "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" as a comedy without music or "The Gentle People" as drama? Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes" is put together with a neatness that probably no other dramatist in the American theater can match. Robert Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" seems at many moments loose and ineffectual. Mr. Sherwood resolutely avoided theatricalism at all turns; Miss Hellman made use of her full gift of skill. Both plays leave the auditor deeply impressed. Who is to say that one of these dissimilarities is finer than the other?

And yet it is good to reward men for their excellence. It is because they believed so that the critics of the drama in New York decided to make up their joint minds each spring with regard to the relative merits of the plays they had been seeing for a season. There was a Pulitzer award, but those who bestowed it seemed to cherish qualities others considered to be poor. It was argued that the bestowers, annoyed by one play's meaning, were inclined to favor another for the very reason that it was meaningless. And this seemed to make their awards meaningless, too. There was need of a greater catholicity of taste.

New plays will make their way into New York theaters before final decisions are made, so it may be a drama not now on view that is eventually called the "best." But there are fine ones here at the minute. Probably "Abe Lincoln" is the most likely candidate for prizes, a play that critics and Pulitzer prize committee, in spite of divergences of taste, might easily hit upon as the choice of each. The Sherwood play has made a great impression on New York, as it will no doubt upon the whole country when it emerges as a movie. It means something very definite and inspiring to Americans. It means the revivification in their minds of an ideal at a moment when that ideal is precious and its support is needed.

But the moment, giving "Abe Lincoln" a special pertinence, gives it also a special force not perhaps the result of excellence in the writing. Should it, therefore, be considered in the abstract and compared merely on a basis of workmanship with the rest of the season's plays? If it is so considered, "The Little Foxes" is a beautiful piece of dramatic art and at the same time it embodies ideas extremely important. I should say it was the better of the two.

But what of Clifford Odets' "Rocket to the Moon"? In some respects it is his most mature work. It does not say what he wants it to say with all the force and persuasiveness he meant to give it. But certainly some of the best writing of the season is in its first act. Plays, however, in these days have three acts.

What of Irwin Shaw's "The Gentle People"? A fine, delicate and fanciful play, finer, more delicate, more fanciful in his conception of it than it is as written down and acted in the theater.

"Mamba's Daughters"? Strikingly acted by Ethel Waters, interesting always as a play and a picture, hardly so cohesive as it needed to be.

And, of course, there is "The American Way," most earnest of the plays of George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, a splendid spectacle, an education, in a way, if you wish, in Americanism. A little too facile, though, too much inclined to take the easiest way to the spectator's interest. It is not precisely "deep."

"Family Portrait" has its ardent admirers. Judith Anderson makes some of its moments memorable. It is a very dignified stunt.

One of these plays or the new ones not yet seen here, or perhaps even "The Primrose Path," will be given a prize by someone. But no one will think of bestowing anything at all on such lively entertainments as "The Boys from Syracuse," "Stars in Your Eyes," "Leave It to Me!" They are frivolous. The frivolous has its place but there are, unfortunately, few prizes for it. If awards were made to entertainments because they are like nothing else at the moment, "Hellzapoppin" would be honored. But no one will give it a thought. Beatrice Lillie makes much out of nothing in "Set to Music," but Noel Coward cannot be rewarded for that.

Of the foreign plays, "The White Steed" is most likely to win the greatest admiration from those looking about for a visitor to honor. It represents the richest thought, American or other, that has been at work in the New York theater this season, that of Paul Vincent Carroll. Among the visitors "Oscar Wilde," in which Robert Morley plays at the Fulton Theater, is the wittiest.

'Inheritors' Scheduled For Repertory Players

"Inheritors," Susan Glaspell's three-act play, will have its first Boston production by the New England Repertory players as their sixth bill, opening at the Peabody Playhouse on Wednesday, March 29, and continuing to April 1. Eugene O'Neill's "The Great God Brown," which was the third production of the company in September, will be repeated with a somewhat different cast, opening for two performances on Monday.

The first act of "Inheritors" takes place just after the Civil War and the second act continues after the World War. It was originally performed by the Provincetown Players.

Amusements

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Week of April 24th: Monday Evening "The Yeomen of the Guard"; Tuesday Evening "Patience"; Wed. Mat. and Eve. "The Mikado"; Thursday Evening "The Gondoliers"; Friday Evening "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance"; Saturday Matinee "Iolanthe"; Saturday Evening "Patience"
Week of May 1st: Monday Evening "The Gondoliers"; Tuesday Evening "The Yeomen of the Guard"; Wed. Mat. and Eve. "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance"; Thursday Evening "Iolanthe"; Friday Evening "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore"; Sat. Mat. and Eve. "The Mikado"
Week of May 8th: Monday Evening "Iolanthe"; Tuesday Evening "The Mikado"; Wed. Mat. and Eve. "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore"; Thursday Evening "Patience"; Friday Evening "The Gondoliers"; Sat. Mat. and Eve. "The Yeomen of the Guard"
Prices including government tax—Evenings: Orchestra $3.30 and $2.75, Balcony $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, Second Balcony $1.10, Boxes $3.30, $2.75, $1.10. Wed. Matinee: Orchestra $2.20, Balcony $1.65, $1.10, Second Balcony 83c. Sat. Matinee: Orchestra $2.75, Balcony $2.20, $1.65, Second Balcony $1.10.

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A READER OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SAYS—
"The performance of Judith Anderson as Mary, the mother of Jesus, in 'Family Portrait' is the most intelligent and interesting one I have seen on the New York stage in many a year. Her sympathetic treatment of this beautiful Biblical character is truly genuine and sincere. The play is superb."

Judith ANDERSON (as Mary) in "FAMILY PORTRAIT" — MOROSCO THEATRE • W. 45th St. Circle 6-6230. Mats. WED. and SAT.

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"Beatrice Lillie is the best of the lady clowns."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer. JOHN C. WILSON presents BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC — A REVUE by NOEL COWARD — with RICHARD HAYDN — MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way — EVGS. 8:40. MATS. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. TIMES — OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue — HELLZ A POPPIN — WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30 — Eves. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20

ETHEL MERMAN AND JIMMY DURANTE — in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ — STARS IN YOUR EYES — Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON — MAJESTIC Thea., West 44 St. CI. 6-0730 — Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $1.40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

LAST 2 WEEKS! — MAURICE EVANS presents HENRY IV (Part 1) — MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF — Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS — ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664 — Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

A Must! "Shines like a good deed in a naughty world." —Atkinson, Times — THE AMERICAN WAY — with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person) — CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center 49th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474 — Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30 — Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

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William GAXTON and Victor MOORE — In VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit — I LEAVE IT TO ME! — with SOPHIE TUCKER, TAMARA, MARY MARTIN, BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK — By Cole Porter — IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune — GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents — ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS — by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD — EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

EDDIE DOWLING presents PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY — The WHITE STEED — JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD — SHUBERT THEA., W. 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

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Boston, Toronto and Detroit Win Play-Off Games—Finland Expects 100,000

Americans First to Fade From Stanley Cup Hockey

By the Associated Press

At the rate the Boston Bruins and the New York Rangers are disposing of the Stanley Cup play-off series in the National Hockey League, the players probably could make more money under a time and a half for overtime scale than they will get through the players' pool.

On top of their 59 minutes and 25 seconds of extra periods in the first play-off game Tuesday night, they battled right back last night through 8m. and 24s. of overtime before the Bruins won their second game, 3 to 2.

This hard-earned triumph moved the Bruins halfway toward the four victories they need to reach the Stanley Cup finals. In the lower half of the play-off bracket, Toronto succeeded in eliminating the crippled New York Americans, 2 to 0, and will have an ample rest before meeting the winner of the Montreal-Detroit series, which was evened last night by Detroit's 7-to-3 victory.

Played All Out

Unless the marathon matches with the Rangers leave the Bruins limp, there appears no plausible prospect of stopping them. The second-place New Yorkers, who had more success at it than other clubs during the regular season, have played all out in both their games.

With Goalie Bert Gardiner doing yeoman service in the Rangers' nets last night, subbing for the injured Dave Kerr, the New Yorkers fought stubbornly and comparatively cautiously, considering they were trailing in the series. Yet the only time the Rangers were short handed in the entire game the Bruins bashed home two goals within 23 seconds. When these weren't good enough to win, Mel Hill proved he's a handy man to have around by scoring the winning goal in the overtime. He executed the same chore in the opener.

Elimination of the Americans in consecutive games at least brought surcease for a crew of crippled but valiant veterans. Beaten down by a long series of injuries during the regular season, the Amerks were unable to score a single goal in their two tests against Toronto's Maple Leafs.

Match Penalty Hurt

But it took one last back-handed slap to topple the New Yorkers. In the first period Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, their star forward and one of the league's leading scorers, was given a match penalty for cross-checking Reg Hamilton. As a result Schriner was lost for the remainder of the game, and the Amerks had to play for almost 20 minutes a man short. They kept Toronto from scoring during this time, but had nothing left to stop the fast-skating Leafs in the final chapter.

The Detroit Red Wings came through with a story-book finish to crush Montreal's Canadiens in the last period. Beaten Tuesday, Detroit was tied at 3-all with the Canadiens going into the third period. Then the Wings unloosed a four-goal rally which settled the issue. Syd Howe was the hero with three goals.

The play-offs will continue at Boston and Detroit Sunday night.

Freshmen Stir at Pitt Again

PITTSBURGH, March 24 (AP)—Trouble headed Charley Bowser's way at Pitt today.

The new football coach, successor to the great Jock Sutherland, will open spring football practice next Monday, but whether 20-odd players from last year's freshmen team will take part is a moot question.

It was learned some members of the freshmen squad held a meeting and decided (1) to ask definite assurance their tuition will be provided the next three years, and (2) to have assurance there will be no reduction in pay now earned for janitorial or other work at the school.

The plebe uprising is the second since last fall. At that time they threatened to leave school unless notes for tuition fees were canceled. The University agreed to waive tuition for the year, but the players weren't entirely satisfied, so the Pitt lettermen's club guaranteed they would be taken care of the next three years.

The Sun-Telegraph said today, "Apparently a hitch has arisen," in view of the latest demands.

John Weber, Secretary of the University, said there was no basis for reports wages for work done at the University would be reduced.

Pitt's new athletic policy, propounded by Chancellor John G. Bowman, calls for strict amateurism. It was this that eventually led to Sutherland's resignation, though the coach who brought football fame to Pitt, made clear he was entirely in favor of "good standards," but disagreed with the way the athletic department administered things.

Some of the freshmen appeared determined to stay away from spring practice until the assurances they ask are received. One said:

"There's no use in our going out for spring practice until we know it is going to mean something to us. The alumni were supposed to take care of our tuition for the next three years, but now, since Jock has left, we understand this group has withdrawn that pledge."

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Ice Princess —By Pap'

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The sixth annual ice carnival of the Skating Club of New York presented leading skaters of six nations. But little Daphne Walker, the 14-year-old English lass, stole the show.

Daphne is one of the most sensational exhibition skaters ever developed. Her instructor, Howard Nicholson, taught Sonja Henie for 10 years. Daphne's skating embodies all the difficult spins and jumps of the masters of the past.

The senior international champion of 1939, Daphne is the only skater in the world ever to receive the maximum number of points for the execution of a competitive skating program.

The reason for her extraordinary jumps is probably to be found in the unorthodox training suggested by Coach Nicholson. Daphne spends an hour every day jumping barrels. She practices six hours daily.

In addition to skating in most countries of Europe, Daphne has performed in America, Australia and South Africa.

English audiences as a rule do not become excited about a skating competition. But last year, at the British championships, quoting from the Skating Times of London—"As one man the 10,000 spectators rose to their feet and roared approval as the slender figure of Daphne Walker whirled about the arena like a green flame. With her fair hair streaming as she spun and twirled in an extraordinary series of evolutions, she gave her performance to the accompaniment of almost continuous applause." —Pap'

And Talking of...Cross Country

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Miles of Mud

WORSLEY, Manchester—Over a course of 10 miles—no, I think it would be better to say, in a course of 10 miles, right up to his ankles in it—Jack Holden, of the Tipton Harriers, won the 1939 English national cross-country championship in 63m. 32½s., with a comfortable lead of 9½s. from the second man, A. E. Tyrer. Though really it is rather absurd to use the word "comfortable" in connection with anything to do with this semi-aquatic endurance contest, waged in heavy, unceasing rain.

By the time 800 feet had ploughed their way two or three times round the landscape at Grange Farm, Alder Forest, it looked rather as if someone had tried to cut a canal there. Which, incidentally, would be a feat quite in accordance with local traditions, since it was right here, at Worsley, that England's first canal was cut, by command of the Duke of Bridgewater to the design of one James Brindley. That, however, is by the way. Like a good many of the cross-country runners were by the time the good Mr. Holden was taking his customary "breather" during the fourth mile.

Careful Schedule

Holden, who won the National championship for the first time last year after eleven unsuccessful attempts—that tells what kind of a man we are discussing—is one of those people who run their races to a restrained and carefully calculated schedule.

In the inevitable helter-skelter for the lead at the start, Holden concerns himself simply with not being boxed in or left too far behind by those who contend together vigorously in the vanguard. Thus he often loses considerable ground in the early stages. But this does not worry him. He develops that smooth, machine-like action of his until he is, so to speak, in top gear, and usually, by the end of two miles or so, this has sufficed to take him up to the men in front. As a rule, Holden tests out these gentlemen with a tentative sort of challenge, just to see their reactions to pressure of peace. Then, more often than not, he feels justified in taking a "breather" before attempting to take command of the situation.

Holden's policy from that point forward is to go away gradually from the opposition. "Gradually" being the operative word. He never tries to open out a sudden lead, as Tyrer did this year soon after Holden had caught him up. Holden seems rather to welcome such tactics on the part of the opposition. He, himself, just keeps on keeping on, and usually you find him coming up in the last mile, looking fresher and fresher as the people he is overhauling look less and less so. That was precisely how it worked out this year. Tyrer, of Sutton Harriers and Athletic Club, had nothing left to give in the last half-mile, and the same observation is true of the third man, F. H. Reeve, Slough A. C., who was 22½ seconds behind the winner.

Capable of a Gallop

The fact that we are talking in seconds about the finish of a ten-mile race over plough, meadow land, fences and what-not may suggest that Holden had nothing much to spare at the end. But you would have thought quite the opposite if you could have seen him striding unconcernedly through the last half-mile of mud, obviously capable of a real gallop to the tape if such a thing had been necessary. Mr. Tyrer, on the other hand, looked as if he might not get there at all.

While the absorbing contest for the individual championship was in progress, there was proceeding, back in the forties and fifties, a keen struggle among the sixth men of Belgrave Harriers, Birchfield Harriers and Mitcham Athletic Club. Six a-side score in the reckonings for the team championship, and the line-up was such that these sixth men of the three clubs mentioned were all close together in the final stages. They finished in the order in which I have named their clubs, the points totals of the sides being 122, 134 and 133.

Play-Off Hockey In Minor League All Squared Up

By the Associated Press

The balance wheel of the International-American Hockey League's play-offs teetered back on an even keel today with each of the three East-West series in a standoff.

As was the case in the opening round Tuesday night, all of last night's engagements resulted in victories for the home teams and since the sites had been reversed in the interim, this levelled each of the duels.

Hershey's first-place western representatives edged out the Philadelphia Ramblers, eastern kings, 3 to 2; Syracuse stopped Providence, 3 to 1, in the skirmish of second-place teams, and Cleveland shut out Springfield in the third-place firing, 4 to 0.

There will be no further postponing of a decision in the lower bracket, however, for the second and third place clubs conclude their struggle this week end. Furthermore, there will be no shift in the scenery for these two finales and the eastern clubs, which were disposed of in routine fashion last night, thus were at a disadvantage not indicated by the standings.

The Hershey-Philadelphia melee was nearly a battle royal in contrast to the peaceful proceedings on the other fronts.

After the Bears took a one-goal lead, which ultimately proved the winning margin, in the first period, the game became so rough that seven players, five of them Philadelphia Ramblers, were banished at one time or another during the second stanza. This encouraged the Hershey fans to continue their custom of bombarding the ice with paper and boxes in displays of united disapproval.

The third game of their best three-out-of-five series is scheduled for tomorrow night in Philadelphia.

International-American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Ag
Philadelphia	1	1	8	6
Hershey	1	1	6	8
Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Syracuse	1	1	3	3
Providence	1	1	3	3
Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Cleveland	1	1	4	2
Springfield	1	1	2	4

Hockey at a Glance

Results March 23

By the Associated Press

National League (Stanley Cup) Play-offs
Boston 3, New York Rangers 2 (8:24 overtime).
Toronto 2, New York Americans 0.
Detroit 7, Montreal 3.
International-American League Play-offs
Hershey 3, Philadelphia 2.
Syracuse 3, Providence 1.
Cleveland 4, Springfield 0.

N. Y. Badminton Fields Receive Severe Jolting

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The seedings in both the men's and women's national badminton singles championships were jolted once yesterday as the two fields moved through the first three rounds into the quarterfinal brackets.

First of the ranking men's casualties was Richard Yeager, of Seattle, who lost in the third round to Clinton Stephens, of New York, 15-10, 11-15, 15-8. The seeded mishap among the women was Constance O'Donovan, of Detroit, who was eliminated just short of the bracket of eight by Patricia Donovan, of Buffalo, 11-1, 11-1.

Among the men, top-ranked Walter Kramer, of Detroit, defending champion, raced through in straight games, while Dave Freeman of Pasadena, his chief rival, captured two easy matches after drawing a first-round bye.

Hamilton Law, of Seattle, encountered little trouble in his first two matches, but was extended by Charles Wagner, of New York, 15-6, 11-15, 15-8, before he joined his seeded mates in the quarter-finals. Other ranking winners were Kenneth Quigley, of Cleveland; Paul Vancso, Jr., of New York; Wayne Sikes, of New York, and Wayne Schell, of Boston.

Second-seeded Mary Whittemore, of Boston, reached the women's quarter-finals without yielding a point. Mrs. Del Barkhuff, of Seattle, top-ranked and defending champion, was no less impressive in drawing even with Miss Whittemore.

Quarter-final brackets were completed in the men's and women's doubles with the top-seeded teams showing the way in each case. Law and Yeager romped through three matches to show the way to the five other seeded combinations who reached the bracket.

The favored women's duo, Mrs. W. A. Bergman and Helen Gibson, of Westport, Conn., paced five seeded tandems into the round of eight.

Arkansas Hoop Team Advances In A. A. U. Play

WICHITA, Kan., March 24 (AP)—Little Rock's tourney-wise Flyers, boasting four all-America players in the starting line-up, crushed Pittsburgh's entry, 41 to 11, in a quarter-finals game in the women's National AAU basketball tournament here last night.

The taller Arkansans held the Easterners to two field goals and built up a 22-3 lead at the halftime. Hazel Walker Crutcher hammered in 17 points, relying primarily on her one-hand hook shot from beneath the goal. Bessie Klinar topped the losers' offense with four tallies.

Miller Grove, Texas, Tupelo, Miss., and Detroit, Mich., advanced to the consolation semifinals. Davenport, Iowa, gained its berth Wednesday.

Little Allison, Texas, High School, with only nine girls out for basketball, gave the Galveston, Texas, Anicos a scare before dropping a 16-to-8 decision to the National A. A. U. champions.

Plucky Helen Parker, midget forward on the Des Moines A. I. B. team, starred as her team scored a 14 to 13 triumph over the favored Wichita Steffens in a rough and tumble game.

The count was tied at 6-all for the rest period and again at 11 each midway in the final period. The Steffens went into the lead when Esther Costin dropped in a free throw.

Then the redoubtable Miss Parker took matters into her own hands. She plunked in a goal despite a foul by Maine Kiser, then added the gratis shot. Lois Ogden, captain of the Steffens, made her team's collection 13 just before the gun.

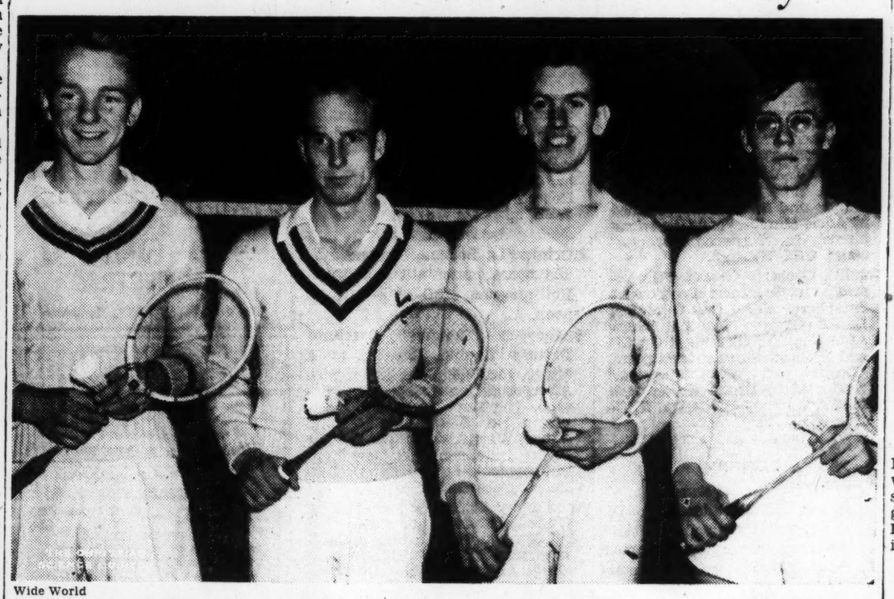
Margaret Nielson got six of the Iowans' points.

Miss Kirby In Augusta Final

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 24 (AP)—Nineteen-year-old Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta and the veteran Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City advanced yesterday to the finals of the ninth Augusta women's golf tournament.

Miss Kirby defeated Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., one up in an overtime match which extended to the 20th green. Mrs. Hill eliminated Alice Rutherford of Alamuchy, N. J., 5 and 3.

Seeded in National Badminton Play



Wide World

Left to right: David Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.; Hamilton Law, Seattle, Wash.; Kenneth Quigley, Cleveland, Ohio, and Paul Vansco of New York.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Sacrifice Fly Back in Rule Book

BRADENTON, Fla., March 24—Those hitters with pallid averages in the majors who built their alibis around the ban on the sacrifice fly, must invent a new story this summer. For the sacrifice fly has been put back in the scoring book of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, which covers the American and National Leagues.

It was several seasons back that the scribes abandoned the rule which made the man in the batter's box exempt from a time at bat when either he scored or advanced a base runner by driving a fly to the outfield. Perhaps it should be explained here that every time a player goes to bat without collecting a base hit, his average slumps. Therefore, if he fails to hit and the time at bat is removed because he happens to connect with a fly, his seasonal average naturally benefits. With this knowledge in mind, the writers contended that the rule had flaws. Why, they asked, should a batter's average be given a lift simply because, after his easy fly was caught, a fleet runner was quick enough to advance a base, or because some outfielder had a weak throwing arm?

After considerable discussion, the rule was eliminated, even though the outfield fly had won countless ball games by advancing base runners. The batter was marked only with a time at bat. All of which brought loud protests from the boys who depend on their batting averages for those semi-monthly pay checks. But now the old rule is back, with a slight revision. The amendment reads as follows:

"A sacrifice hit, also, shall be credited to the batsman who, with no one out or only one out, hits a fly ball that is caught but which results in a base runner scoring or scored a runner if said fly ball was dropped for an error in the judgment of the official scorer; but no distinction shall be made in the summary between bunted and fly ball sacrifices."

Over a stretch of 154 games, men like Jimmy Foxx, Joe Medwick, Hank Greenberg, Joe Di Maggio and Johnny Mize will add several points to their slugging percentage. They will have less times at bat charged against them because they drive in numerous runners from third base with long drives to the outfield. However, as the new amendment states, the boys will still be charged with an appearance at the plate if they only advance a runner from first to second, or from second to third.

Bill Brandt, director of publicity for the National League and the man who annually compiles that circuit's valuable Green Book for the baseball writers, said on his recent visit here:

"We took the averages of several leading batters a year or two ago and figured the difference the sacrifice fly rule would actually make in a season. The results of our little experiment were surprising. In some cases the rule would have boosted their averages only an eighth of a point, and at the most, three or four points. I shall be interested to see if there is a visible difference in 1939."

Another change in the scoring rules of major interest concerns the stolen base. Under a new ruling, a stolen base shall be credited to a runner who has started to steal and the pitcher makes a balk or a wild pitch, or the catcher has a passed ball. The scribes, in remodeling this amendment, figured that the runner's action in starting the steal probably upset the pitcher or catcher and caused the error.

Bill Brandt also points to a new ruling that will affect the runs-batted-in column. In the past, with runners on first and third with nobody out, the batter could get credit for a run driven home even though he should hit into a double play. But not now. Which is as it should be.

Sports for Sports Sake Is Aim of Finns in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The Finns, notable in America as long distance runners and folk who come up with folding money when the war debt installments come due, are preparing for the 1940 Olympiad. They promise it will be free from politics and propaganda, a direct return to the sports for sports sake.

Uhro Toivola, Director of the Press Bureau of Finland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is here and when he says every Finn will have a direct interest in the games he is not joking. The Government has granted rights to make Olympic ties, boots, and sweaters to Finnish firms. Everyone in Finland is buying the articles and two per cent of the profits goes to the Olympic fund.

"We have appropriated $6,000,000 for the games," Tiovola said. "The Government of Finland gave two-thirds of it.

"I want to point out that this doesn't seem a great deal contrasted with the budgets for the Los Angeles and Berlin Games. But I must emphasize the Finnish Committee and the Finnish people want to come as close as possible to the old Olympic idea of sports for sports sake."

The Finns aren't planning a mammoth stadium. It will have a capacity of 63,000. The other stadia for swimming, rowing, riding, and the other minor Olympic sports also wil be smaller than usual.

"But stands of 150,000 would be too small, too," said Toivola, "because everyone in Finland wants to see the games, and especially the track events. Half the tickets will be reserved for foreign spectators. We expect 100,000 visitors—that's a lot for Helsinki (Helsingfors), a city of 300,000, but we expect to take care of them. The highest priced seat will be about $5, the lowest about 20 cents. There will be no season tickets sold."

"We are not going to make a money-making holiday out of it. We are going to have accommodations for everyone. They won't be what you say 'ritzy' but they will be cheap, clean, and comfortable. And everyone is taking lessons in English to welcome the Americans."

National Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 4 of 7 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	0	5	3
Rangers	0	2	3	5
Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Toronto	2	0	6	0
Americans	0	2	0	6
(Americans eliminated)				
Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Canadiens	1	1	5	7
Detroit	1	1	7	5

Games Sunday Night

N. Y. Rangers at Boston.
Canadiens at Detroit.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 23

At Baton Rouge, La.: Philadelphia (A) 9, New York (N) 7.
At Los Angeles: Chicago (N) 6, Chicago (A) 5 (10 innings).
At Clearwater, Fla.: Brooklyn (N) 9, Cincinnati (N) 1.
At Bradenton, Fla.: Boston (A) 7, Boston (N) 6.
At Harlingen, Texas: Toledo (AA) 5, Philadelphia (N) 2.
At San Bernardino: Pittsburgh (N) 10, Los Angeles (PC) 1.
At Lakeland: St. Louis (N) 8, Detroit (A) 6.
At Brownsville, Texas: St. Louis (A) 3, San Antonio (TL) 1.
At St. Petersburg: New York (A) 11, Newark (I) 6.
At New Orleans: Cleveland (A) 7, New Orleans (SA) 2.

Exhibition Basketball

At Philadelphia: Long Island U. 61, Virginia Union 50.

Bill Lloyd Named Best Hoop Player

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Players, coaches and writers gathered up the loose ends of the invitation basketball tournament yesterday and Bill Lloyd of St. John's, who set a new scoring record in three games, was named the outstanding player.

Dr. James Naismith, inventor of the game, presented the team trophy to the Long Island U. team, represented by Irv Torgoff, captain, and Dean Tristram Metcalfe. Dr. Naismith reminded the players that the greatest good they would get from the tournament and basketball in general was faith in their own ability to successfully solve problems presented by the game.

Each member of the L. I. U. squad and Loyola the runner-up, was presented with a wrist watch while the other teams in the tournament, Bradley Tech, St. John's, New Mexico Aggies and Roanoke received medals.

Blue Hills Farms Downs Squadron A

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The Blue Hills Farms trio from Pennsylvania, defending champions, downed Squadron A of Brooklyn 15 to 10 last night to advance to the finals of the Sherman Memorial Trophy competition in the eastern indoor polo championships.

The Pennsylvanians dashed away to an eight-goal lead in the first chukker and were never threatened.

They will meet Saxon Woods of Westchester County, New York, in the finals tonight.

Helpful

CINCINNATI (AP)—Last June with Los Angeles, Charlie English, now with the Reds, went on a batting spree and knocked in 22 runs in 11 games. In August he broke the Pacific Coast League record by making 12 assists in one game.

College Baseball

At Richmond, Va.: University of Richmond 4, Ohio State 2.
At Chapel Hill, N. C.: North Carolina 10, Springfield (Mass.) College 4.

SNOW TRAIN
Eastern Slope Region
Conway—North Conway—Intervale
Open Slopes
21 Trails—9 Ski Tows
SUN., March 26th
Take the Snow Train — arrive there fresh — relax on the way back. 5 hours of actual skiing.
$2.75 Round Trip
Lv. Boston 8:15 A. M.
Lv. Reading 8:33 A. M.
RETURNING
Lv. Intervale 5:30 P. M.
Lv. No. Conway 5:50 P. M.
Lv. Conway 6:02 P. M.
Children under 12 Half Fare
Dining Car Service
Limited Amount of Equipment for rent on Train
Travel by BOSTON and MAINE

Bill Cowley Is Problem of Lester Patrick Clan—Amateur Hockey for Two Nights

Veteran an Enigma to Ranger Plans

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lester Patrick reviewed the two games his team has lost to the Boston Bruins in the play-off and found no answer. Both contests went to overtime and both were won by a seeming nemesis of the silver-haired orator. Tuesday night in New York the Rangers battled the Bruins to a one-all standstill through 119 minutes of hockey and then Mel Hill, Boston rookie, banged in the deciding goal 25 seconds later to end that game. Last night the New York forces fought the Bruins to a standstill through 68 minutes of hockey when Mel Hill again scored the deciding goal 24 seconds later.

Patrick has been duped by friendly-foe Arthur Ross of Bruins. Did not Ross exhibit the best rookie of the season in Roy Conacher? And did not this same Conacher score three goals against Rangers in one game? And did not this same Conacher outscore Lester's top scorer Alex Shibicky for the season? But riding free and clear of the Conacher reputation came the right winger of the Cowley-Conacher line—Hill. Conacher was covered all the time by opposing forwards and defensemen, and the youngster Patrick once sent home from his hockey school as not likely to make the grade, came to the fore with a rush to turn the tide of both games.

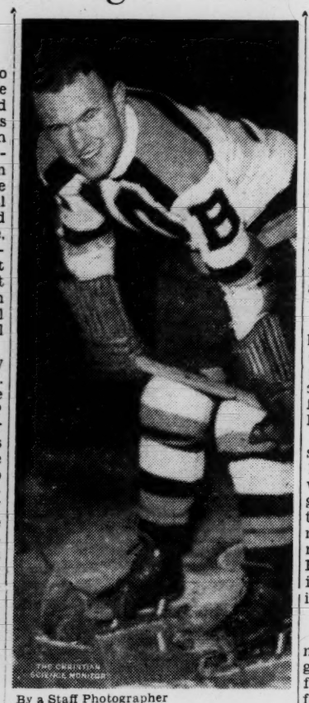
Cowley the Enigma

All that is on the surface. The man who really has duped the astute master of hockey strategy and even his own manager is none other than the veteran Bill Cowley. The Ottawa boy, one of the few after a succession of greats from that sector left in the big league today, is the real enigma. Both nights the Ranger defensemen have repeatedly knocked him down on sight, have held and tripped him and some of the forwards have taken meaning dives at him. Through it all Cowley has continued to barge in giving and taking with his heavier adversaries and finally gaining the satisfaction of making possible the important goals.

That is the fellow that Patrick is troubled about. He will admit Hill and Conacher are dangerous scorers, but Cowley is the playmaker and Patrick knows what playmakers mean to wings. But when his players have strained every rule in the book regards checking, to stop the slow-moving center and he still continues to feed his wings set-up plays, and score goals himself, Lester is really baffled. And Patrick knows that covering Hill and Conacher would be simplified if their playmaker Cowley could be halted. Having Neil Colville, a clever playmaker in his own right, and Frankie Boucher in the past, Patrick knows the value of feeding wings.

Cowley in Four Goals

The Bruins now have scored five goals against the Rangers and Cowley has figured in four of them. He scored the first goal for Boston in New York and set up Hill for the victorious overtime goal. Last night he scored the second Bruin goal and followed by again setting Hill up for the winning overtime goal. There is not much more the Rangers can do toward stopping Cowley and yet that seems to be the problem for Patrick.



By a Staff Photographer

Bill Cowley

A costly penalty to George Allen set the stage for the Bruins to collect two important goals in the last two minutes of the first period. The first came on a gang play with Conacher scoring and Shore and Hollett assisting at 18.50. The next came just as Allen returned with Cowley converting from Hill and Conacher at 19.13.

Shibicky got one back at 14.20 of the second period when Crawford fell in center ice and the Ranger beat Clapper to the puck and sped in on Brimsek alone. The goal that tied was a fast play with Watson passing to Dutch Hiller who raced in unexpectedly and let fly a shot that Brimsek had no chance on. Hill's goal came when Cowley outmaneuvered Pratt and carried Heller to the right boards passing into center where Hill picked up and drove from at least 15 feet out to beat Gardiner.

⁂

Bruins now need two games to eliminate Rangers and the New Yorkers face a deficit of needing four games . . . From last night's other results it would appear that Detroit and Toronto will battle in the next series . . . The Leafs put out the Amerks 2-0 and the Wings ran rough-shod over Canadiens 7-3 . . . With the third game on Detroit ice the Wings are favored to take that series.

⁂

Both the Bruins and Rangers will have a noon workout at the Boston Garden tomorrow . . . There is no prospect as yet of Dave Kerr being able to resume his place in the nets for Rangers . . . Bert Gardiner the Philadelphia goalie played very well . . . Ray Getliffe saw only a few seconds of action, Ross using Red Hamill regularly . . . The Bruins were growing the stronger as the game went on . . . Neil Colville, center for the best Ranger line, needed relief frequently . . . Bryan Hextall retired early in the third period . . . Larry Molyneaux has not seen action in the series yet, neither has the injured Charley Sands.

⁂

Several times it looked like Norman Lamport was going to let the game get away from him . . . He failed to call numerous flagrant fouls on both sides . . . Happy Day, ex-Toronto defenseman, is the best skating linesman in the league, but he is not so strict as our local Bill Cleary . . . The "Kraut" line has yet to figure in a goal, but they are always dangerous and may be due at anytime now.

⁂

The attendance figure of 16,702 is the largest in the history of Garden hockey . . . At least it is the largest since the first five years during which time the Bruins kept the figures and merely paid rent . . . Bert Gardiner stood at the penalty shot line when Rangers were putting on power plays in the Boston territory . . . It is supposed to speed up clearing shots, but hardly seems much of an advantage . . . Bruins are slow breaking away and the speedy Rangers frequently overhaul them from behind . . . Pratt and Heller were on the ice for all three Boston goals . . . Crawford was on for both Ranger goals, the first with Clapper and the second with Shore.

Rivals for Bee Outfield Position

Left: Jimmy Outlaw, outfielder, hailing from Jackson, Ala., who played last season with the Syracuse Chiefs. Jimmy bats and throws right handed. Right: Johnny Dickshot, who was obtained from the Pittsburgh Pirates in winter trade. He is a right-handed batter and throws from the right-hand side.

Olympics Face Concordias In Series Opener Tonight

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Taking advantage of the interim between the Bruins-Rangers Stanley Cup play-offs, the Boston Olympics will offer their own brand of hockey tonight and tomorrow night at the Garden against the strong Concordia sextet of the Quebec Senior League.

Concordia is no stranger to Boston, as they provided one of the better exhibition series here last winter, when they dropped the first game 4-1, but took the second 6-1.

The Montreal team is coached by Sylvio Mantha, former star of Les Canadiens who near the end of his career played part of a season with Eddie Shore on the Bruins, and has a hard-checking defense to match that of the locals. Its up-the-ice attack, furthermore, was one of the best in the Quebec League this season, as four of its forwards finished among the first five scorers of the circuit, even though the team finished third in the standing.

Bouvrette in Goal

On defense the Concordias sport Guy Francoeur, Jim Cain, Dollard Belhumeur, and Marcel Larochelle. The last-named appeared in the Hub last winter as a member of the Granby Red Sox. In goal will be Lionel Bouvrette, whose work has been a large factor in the team's success this season. He came to the Manthamen when they were in the league cellar, and his arrival seemed to give them new vigor for they began the climb that eventually landed them in third place.

The Olympics will have returned nearly to full strength when the whistle blows tonight. Only Junie Allen, who is ill, will not be able to play. The injured team members, Frankie "Muscles" Spain, Junie Stubbs, and Dick Lewis will all be able to take the ice.

Coach Hago Harrington, who has only recently returned to direct the team after an illness, plans to use his two lines of Jack Harris, Spain, and Paul Guibord, and Lewis, Cliff Thompson, and Jerry Desrosiers. The latter wave, only recently formed, gives promise of being not only the top-scoring line, but with Lewis back-checking the way he has been, the best defensive trio on the club.

Reliable Defense

The third line will probably have Johnny Lax at center, with Bob Jeremiah and Northeastern's Johnny Byrne on the wings. Bob Mee, recently of the Juniors, will take a turn tonight with this line.

On defense will be the usually reliable quartet of Art Smith, Bill Splaine, Junie Stubbs, and Russ Martin. In goal will be Ted Frazier, the Stoneham acrobat.

⁂

Several more of the Junior Olympics are scheduled to see action with the Seniors before the exhibition series end. Hago has just asked the A. A. U. officials to transfer the names of Ernie Garron and Johnny Fitzgerald, line mates, to his club. As it takes a week for the transfers to go through, the two boys will probably not see action until next week end.

⁂

Austie Harding, Harvard's inspiring leader this past season, plans to join the locals next year. He would like to do so this year, but he wants to give his injured shoulder more rest. Austie has been named to the tentative list of 54 candidates for the 1940 U. S. Olympic hockey squad. Olympics named include Lewis, Guibord, Joe Lynch, Jim Roberts, George Ford, and Gene Emerson.

Billiard Match Even

KENOSHA, Wis., March 24 (AP)—Art Thurnblad, Kenosha, and Johnny Layton, Hartford, Conn., split even in yesterday's extended matches in the world three-cushion billiard tournament.

Layton won in the afternoon, 50 to 49 in 58 innings. Thurnblad won in the evening, 50 to 45 in 56 innings, featurig a run of eight. Thurnblad had a run of seven in the matinee.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Football Begins in Earnest

With the reporting to Coach Dick Harlow of sophomore and junior candidates, Harvard's spring football training began in earnest this afternoon. Previously this week Harlow has been working with the freshmen.

Only regulars returning for next season's eleven are Capt.-elect Torbie Macdonald, left tackle Tom Healey, and back Joe Gardella. Healy, however, will not report as he is busy practicing for a mound position on Coach Floyd Stahl's nine. George Downing, substitute tackle, will not be out either, as he is working out with the track team.

Regulars of the past season who have been lost through graduation include Capt. Bobby Green, Nicky Mellen, Tim Russell, Dave Glueck, Ken Booth, Don Daughters, Cliff Wilson, Chief Boston, Frank Foley, Austie Harding, Ben Smith, and Mike Cohen.

⁂

Colby's varsity baseball team is on its way south on a 10-day's trip which will include six exhibition games. Today they have their first game with Lafayette College at Easton, Pa. Other games will be played with Hampden-Sidney College, Wake-Forest, Duke, Elon, and Davidson.

⁂

Freddie Tomlins of London, England, who is appearing in "Let's Go," the Skating Club of Boston's ice carnival, scheduled to be held in the Garden March 31 and April 1, counts figure skating as only one of his accomplishments. Besides placing second to Graham Sharpe, his countryman, in the British, European, and world figure skating championship records of the year, he has held London championships in high-diving and boxing. Furthermore, in 1937-1938 he reduced the British speed skating record for the mile total of 11.5s.

⁂

The fourth annual New England Boys' Clubs swimming championships, sponsored by the Boys' Clubs of Boston, will be held in the Harvard pool Saturday afternoon, April 1. Trials will be held in the morning.

⁂

More than 800 boys throughout New England and New York are expected to enter the University of New Hampshire's 27th annual interscholastic track and field meet to be held on Lewis Field at Durham, May 6. Paul C. Sweet, Assistant Professor of Physical Education and Athletics, has charge of the program.

New stands to seat 1,500 persons will be erected at Nickerson Field to take the place of those blown down by the hurricane last September, Director of Boston University Athletics, John M. Harmon, has announced. The stands will be ready for the opening baseball game with Rhode Island State, April 12.

⁂

The seventh annual dinner and meeting of the Service Section and Greenkeepers Club of New England will be held at Brae Burn Country Club Tuesday, April 4. G. C.

Americans Gain Golf Semifinal

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 24 (AP)—The championship flight of the Bermuda men's tournament at Riddells' Bay played through two scorching rounds to the semifinals yesterday leaving two Americans and two Bermudans still in the field.

F. Jones of Detroit defeated I. E. King of England five and four in the first round and A. Redfield of New Haven, Conn., six and five in the quarter-finals.

G. Thatcher of Boston made a similar advance by downing Al Gooderham of Montreal five and four, and Col. J. L. Miller of Chester, Nova Scotia, one up on the 19th.

R. C. Taylor of Bermuda defeated C. C. Frazer of Bermuda one up and Louis Miller of Chester, N. S., two up. M. R. Pimental of Bermuda defeated E. V. Frith of Bermuda five and four and A. Rowe of England two up.

In the other first round matches Louis Miller turned back L. B. Torrey of Detroit three and two; A. Rowe stopped E. E. Conner of Providence, R. I., one up on the 19th; A. Redfield defeated G. R. Holmes of Bermuda four and two; and Col. Miller defeated A. D. Dodge of Boston three and one.

Vander Meer to Rest

TAMPA, Fla. (AP) — Johnny Vander Meer, the Cincinnati Reds' double no-hit southpaw, has been ordered to forego baseball until April 1 because of illness.

Swasey to Retain Large Ball Squad At New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 24—One of the largest baseball squads ever to represent the University of New Hampshire will be retained by Coach Henry Swasey this spring.

Twenty-two players will probably receive uniforms following the final cut early in April, the Wildcat mentor said today, while others may be retained for practice for next year. Reason for the large squad is that with but few exceptions all the men have shown nearly equal possibilities in indoor workouts.

Tentative figures for positions given by Swasey are three catchers, five pitchers, a double infield, and six outfielders. At present the coach has a squad of 28.

New Hampshire will be able to field either a right-handed or left-handed batting outfield this season—if candidates continue their early pace. For right handers Swasey has Doug MacDonald, Swede Larson, and Wally Clark, while a left-handed trio which has looked strong at the plate is Paul Horne, Lou Cryans, and John Swasey.

A hard fight is seen for the shortstop position between Ted Plante and Clarence Parker. Plante, a letterman, is rated as probably the best fielder on the squad, but Parker has a decided edge at bat.

Another spot which is far from settled is at second base between Bill Carey and Herb Adams. Here again batting gives a slight edge to a sophomore, Adams. Carey, a veteran squad member and an excellent fielder, has yet to show a hitting punch this year.

Johnson Still Popular

ORLANDO, Fla., March 24 (AP)—Walter Johnson, the old pitcher, blew into the Washington Senators' camp yesterday and once again—stole the show. The rookies stopped practicing to look and spectators left their stands to get autographs. Johnson, now a radio announcer for baseball games, came to look over the Senators' prospects.

Bassick Returns Trophy

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 24 (AP)—Bassick High School, which last Saturday won the New England interscholastic basketball championship, today returned the trophy and other prizes after a member of the team admitted he played although ineligible.

Dickshot May Capture Berth In Regular Line-Up of Bees

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 24—If Boston's busy Bees become the most improved club in the National League this season, as several experienced critics are predicting in the vicinity of this sun-tanned community, perhaps a generous portion of the credit will eventually settle on the stevedore shoulders of Johnny Dickshot, the chicken farmer from Waukegan, Ill. Unlike a better-known Waukegan boy, Jack Benny, Dickshot is unwilling to broadcast his case. But before the Bees have stepped from the train at Back Bay Station early next month, Johnny's bat probably will have spoken for itself.

Dickshot joined the Boston ball club with an unimpressive record. He joined this past winter, along with Catcher Al Todd, in exchange for Ray Mueller. During his brief stay with the Pittsburgh Pirates, who had purchased him from Buffalo, the outfielder neither played regularly nor batted .300. Pie Traynor, Pirate manager, thought enough of the Illinois husky to keep him on the pay roll, but apparently not enough of him to offer regular employment.

Outstanding Player

However, when President Bob Quinn of the Bees put through the deal a few weeks back, he remembered that it was not very long ago that Dickshot was the outstanding player in the International League. With Buffalo he batted a cool .357 and paced the circuit in several offensive departments. And he could catch up with fly balls and liners alike in the outfield. But with a club that featured the famous Waner brothers, Paul and Lloyd, the Buffalo rookie was used only at rare intervals at Pittsburgh.

As Manager Casey Stengel runs his boys through daily workouts here, and in the Grapefruit League, he is showing little concern about Dickshot's work at the plate. The Bees' board of strategy is convinced that the chicken farmer can hit National League pitching. But they ponder the question: "Can he field well enough to fill the shoes of Vince Di Maggio in that Boston park?"

Will Help Pitchers

If Dickshot makes the grade, and beats Jimmy Outlaw in the race for center field on this much-improved club, he will give the laboring Boston pitchers a tremendous lift. Because when Johnny does connect, the ball generally goes for extra bases. His powerful build suggests another slugging addition to the hustling group that Stengel and Bob Quinn are assembling for fans who inhabit National League Field.

In the early days of training here at the Fair Grounds on Ninth Street, the former Pirate reserve was working under handicap. In those days Jimmy Outlaw took the play in center field. But now Dickshot is making his bid, and it would not surprise some of the boys in the Bradenton bleachers if he beat out his smaller rival.

In Johnny Cooney, the Bees have a man who can improve the defensive work of both Outlaw and Dickshot. Stengel has had the veteran tutoring his prospective center fielders and also Max West, the husky Californian who figures to play right field. Cooney is a master in the art of defense. Greater, perhaps, than was Di Maggio. But Vince, of course, had one of the strongest throwing arms ever covered by a Boston uniform. What Dickshot failed to learn in Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and Outlaw missed at Syracuse, Cooney should be capable of teaching.

Morning Drills

Stengel has given Dickshot several morning drills in the outfield, with the aid of George Kelly's fungo hitting, and the manager visions great possibilities in the big Waukegan boy, who, incidentally, would never be mistaken for Robert Taylor. But looks do not count when the bases are loaded and the score tied.

Seeds from the Grapefruit League . . . Although all major league outfielders should be capable of hitting the ball, Stengel cannot ignore the wide-open spaces of National League Feld when picking his center fielder . . . For a few games at a time, Cooney would not be the poorest center fielder in the business . . . In fact, he might be the best . . . Al Lopez, Stengel's No. 1 catcher, went hitless in an exhibition game the other day and then discovered that a foul ball had shattered the windshield of his automobile.

Byron Nelson Favored

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 24 (AP)—Twenty-seven-year-old Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa., $1,000 richer by winning the North and South at Pinehurst, ranked as a favorite in the second annual $5,000 Greensboro open golf tournament starting here today.

"I never hit the ball better," commented young Nelson on the four consecutive rounds of par-smashing golf he put together to win the Pinehurst event yesterday. "I wasn't putting well until I got to Pinehurst, but everything went right with me there."

Horton Smith Second

Nelson finished with 71—68—70—71—280, two strokes under tall Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., who had 142—68—72—282. Smith cracked par for the first three rounds, but slipped to standard figures on the fourth.

Nelson's winnings boosted him into second place among the leading winners of the winter circuit, which has but two more tournaments after Greensboro. Dick Metz of Chicago, Ill., tops the list with $4,386. Nelson has $4,212 to his credit.

Slammin' Sammy Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., leading money winner of 1938, and a favorite in the North and South, finished in a tie for third place with Metz. Snead had 141-70-75—286 and Metz 143-73-70—286.

Three Tied at 291

Bracketed in a tie for fifth place money with 287's were Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., Harry Cooper of Chicago, and Henry Picard of Hersey, Pa.

Finishing next, with 291's were Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., Gene Sarazen of Brookfield Center, Conn., and Sam Byrd of Philadelphia.

The Greensboro tournament will last through Sunday. Today's 18 holes will be followed by 18 more tomorrow, and 36 on Sunday. The first 36 holes will be over the Sedgefield Country Club Course, the last 36 at the Starmount Country Club.

Other leading money winners of the winter circuit follow:

E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill., $4,159.83.

Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., $3,862.

Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., $3,640.

Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., $3,000.66.

Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $2,446.

Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y. $2,404.25.

Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Pa., $2,380.

Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, $2,144.

Harry Cooper, Shenecossett, Conn., $1,509.50.

Ralph Guldhal, Madison, N. J., $1,447.50.

Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., $1,280.

Densmore Shute, Miami, Fla., $1,200.

Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., $1,135.

Sam Byrd, Philadelphia, $1,135.

Mark Fry, Oakland, Calif., $1,010.

Sports Weather

By the Associated Press

Western Maine and Eastern White Mountains: Fair tonight, Saturday increasing cloudiness and colder followed by rain or snow by or beginning Sunday.

Upper Connecticut, Merrimack Valley, Western White Mountains and Lake Champlain: Fair and slightly colder tonight, Saturday cloudy and somewhat colder followed by rain or snow Saturday night, rain on Sunday.

Ted Williams Is Serious In Bid to Make Red Sox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 24—With all but a week of their Floridian training season completed, the Red Sox have had little fault to find with the playing of Ted Williams, their 20-year-old batting sensation who led the American Association in most individual respects last season when he played for Minneapolis. Nor has Williams's reputation for clowning been justified on his actions thus far at the Red Sox camp.

"Williams is serious about baseball," said Manager Joe Cronin during an interview. "He studies pitchers like a veteran hitter, and he's smart enough to lay off bad balls. Williams knows that he has a good chance to stay in the big leagues and he's bearing down all the time."

Not yet old enough to vote, Williams is an alert, witty youth who is quick on the trigger when it comes to repartee, but who is aware of the responsibility he bears. "If Jim Tabor and I can come through this season," he admits, "the Red Sox have a chance to do something in the race. It's up to us."

Bats With Whip

Tall, gangling, and with a looseness that makes him appear jointless when he stands over the plate, Williams has convinced Red Sox veterans of his batting ability. He weighs only a little over 170 pounds, but with his long arms he snaps his bat like a whip and so gets long distance on his drives. Pitchers admire the way he refuses to bite at bad balls.

It is his fielding and his baserunning that worries Cronin. Williams is not a fast runner, for one thing. His legs seem too long for him to control. When he hits, he is slow getting away from the plate, and will not beat out many infield hits.

Faulty Fielder

At judging and catching flies he is uncertain of himself, not like Babe Herman or Ike Boone, but still so uncertain as to make everyone here wonder how costly will be his lapses in Fenway Park's spacious right field after the season starts. But one superlative defensive weapon is his: an arm strong and true.

Williams batted .430 in high school, but there he used to be a pitcher and played the outfield when not on the rubber. . . . The Sox will play Newark here tomorrow and on Sunday will travel to Tampa to meet the Reds again. . . . John Barrett of Lowell reported overweight to Louisville, Sox farm club, and perhaps jeopardized his chances of staying with that team. . . . Donie Bush expects Ted Olsen, formerly Dartmouth's captain, to be a Louisville pitching stalwart. . . . Joe Cronin has made a tentative pitching list until the Sox play in Rocky Mount, April 10. He will start Jim Bagby and John Peacock there, where both are well known.

Top Teams Bow To Bottom Two

LONDON, March 24 (CP Cable)—Two top teams in the National Hockey League were beaten by the two bottom teams last night. Harringay Greyhounds and Harringay Racers are tied in first position and Greyhounds were beaten 4—1 by Wembley Monarchs. Racers took a 5—3 drubbing from last-place Brighton Tigers.

Oscar Aubuchon, St. Hyacinthe, Que., starred for Brighton, getting two, while Gord Poirier, Saskatoon, also got a pair and George Treene of Ottawa, the fifth. Wally Monson, Earl Nicholson and Joe Latosky were racers' scorers.

Jack Brunning of Winnipeg scored Greyhounds' sole counter, while Monarch counters were netted by Gordon Dailley, Alex Sinclair, with two, and Edgar Murphy.

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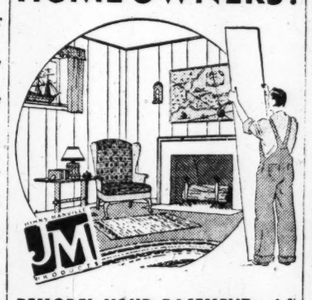

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day 833,690
1939 volume to date 56,961,907
1938 volume to date 51,809,860

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around 3 Points

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The stock market today added fractions to around 3 points to Thursday's upturn but the advance was notably lacking in speed.

A little profit taking came in from time to time and, near the final hour, prices were under the best in most cases. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 650,000 shares.

Brokers attributed the fairly satisfactory performance of the list partly to a further lull in worries over Europe and to a slight revival of hope that Congress would, in the long run, provide legislative props for business.

At the same time skeptics were still plentiful in the boardrooms and these pointed to the lightness of turnover in recent rallying periods as an indication there are many hurdles on the road back to bull markets.

Aiding sentiment was the firmness of foreign markets, although dealings there also were quiet.

Prominent share gainers on the domestic front included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Lee Tire, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Consolidated Edison, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Johns-Manville and International Telephone.

Bond Prices Rise

Bond prices moved steadily upward today, erasing much of the decline experienced in previous days of anxiety concerning Europe's peace.

Rail issues, in the van of the advance throughout the day, gathered momentum near the market's close.

Gains of a point or more were recorded for Alleghany 5s of '49, Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Northern Pacific 6s.

Utilities retained most of their morning rise, and advances were shown for American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s, and International Hydro Electric 6s.

Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, National Dairy 3¾s and Studebaker 6s recorded plus signs.

U. S. Treasuries increased their morning advances as much as 13-32 point. Only the foreign list was uneven. South American and Italian issues were up again, but bonds of some of the other nations declined fractionally.

Wheat Off Further In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—Wheat prices dipped almost a cent today on reports of good crop weather in the southwest and weakness at Liverpool, with easing European tension, but then rebounded to close only a shade lower than yesterday.

Commercial purchasing attracted by the lower quotations helped to rally the market.

Wheat closed unchanged to ¼ lower compared with yesterday, May 67½-⅝, July 67⅝-¾; corn unchanged, May 47½-⅝, July 49¼; oats unchanged to ⅛ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market trading today consisted mainly of week-end evening up, but the tone was firm. Textile, motor and brewery shares received support and domestic rails improved fractionally. Brazilian and Czecho-Slovak bonds gained about three points and British gilt-edged funds held steady. Continental buying of oils helped that group while trans-Atlantics closed steady.

Paris: Banking shares and government bonds were active and firm in the Bourse today. Rentes moved up 115 to 180 centimes and Bank of France gained 300 francs. Suez Canal sold 500 francs higher while Royal Dutch moved 100 francs ahead.

Liverpool: Cotton futures eased today on selling by Bombay interests and hedging against outside growths. Final prices were unchanged to 6 points down.

Wheat futures declined ⅝d to ¾d today. Further inquiry for Australian wheat was offset by increased shipments from the Argentine.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 24

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe Today	Europe Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling			
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.68¼	4.68½	8.2397
France—franc	.0266⅞	.0266⅞	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2252	.2250	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007	.4005	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5310	§
Sweden—krona	.2415	.2414	.4537
Norway—krone	.2354	.2354	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Finland—finmark	.0207	.0207	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0425⅝	.0425⅝	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2310	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2050	.2025	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2732	.2732	.8440
India—rupee	.3507	.3507	.6180
Java—florin	.5328	.5328	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1615	.1621	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5450	.5445	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9956	.9950	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02657 as of Nov. 12, 1938.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 22: Receipts, $22,162,268.71; expenditures, $6,764,830.95; net balance, $3,442,296,851.71, including $2,788,752,785.98 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $20,475,312.52. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,325,572,757.81; expenditures, $6,593,414,613.01, including $2,241,939,084.18 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,267,841,255.20; gross debt, $39,955,370,278.87, an increase of $8,130,281.14 over the previous day; gold assets, $15,075,392,824.47.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	62¼	61	62¼	Mar22
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	33	Acme Steel (1)	1	33	33	33	Mar22
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	22	22	22	+ ½
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	24	24	24	
65⅝	53½	Air Reduction (1a)	9	56	53¾	54¾	+1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar23
10	8⅞	Alaska Juneau (1)	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	7	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	8½	Alleghany pf xw	8	9¼	9	9	
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	28	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ¼
13⅝	8⅝	Alleghany pf $40 ww	15	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	Mar18
28¼	19⅛	Allegheny-Lud Steel	9	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ¾
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar22
193	167	Al Chem & Dye (6)	12	170	168	168¼	+1¼
13⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Mar23
13⅞	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
11⅞	8⅜	Allied Stores	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	3	65½	65½	65½	— ½
48⅜	36½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	29	40⅜	39½	40⅜	+1⅜
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (⅛g	4	16½	15¼	16½	+ ¾
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	2	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅝
24¼	18⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	4	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Mar23
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
8	5	Am Bosch	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
54½	41	Am Brake Sh (¼g)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+1¾
100⅝	87	Am Can (4)	3	88¼	88¾	89¼	+ ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Mar22
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	4	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅞
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	43½	43	43½	+1¾
24½	18½	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	3	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅞
115⅛	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	119½	120	Mar17
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	2	7½	7⅛	7¼	Mar23
11⅛	8½	Am Coml Alcohol	3	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
10½	8⅜	Am Crystal Sugar	9	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar22
3⅝	2¾	Am & For Power	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ½
20½	15⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
9¾	7⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Mar23
15	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	Mar23
5¼	4	Am Hide & Leather	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
34¼	29⅜	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Mar22
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
2	1⅜	Am Ice	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17	17	17	Mar23
7¾	5⅜	Am International	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
30⅜	20¾	Am Locomotive	8	22⅞	22¼	22¾	+ ⅞
79½	58	Am Locomot pf	1	60½	60½	60½	+2½
15¾	13	Am M & Pdy (.80)	4	13¾	13½	13½	
45¼	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45	45	45	— ½
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (1½g)	3	62	60⅝	60⅝	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Mar17
4⅝	3⅜	Auburn Auto	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar22
3⅞	2⅝	Aust Nichols	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	36	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
B							
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	35	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	9	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ½
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar23
21½	15⅛	Barber Asphalt	17	16½	15⅝	1½	+ ¼
13	9½	Barker Bros	2	9¼	9	9	Mar20
19½	4¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	14	16	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	3	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19½	18½	18½	+ ¾
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar20
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	5	8	8	8	— ½
73⅝	70	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar22
29¾	22½	Bendix Aviation	30	24¼	23½	23⅝	+ ½
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
52¾	50¾	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ½
57½	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	52	51⅝	52	— ⅛
80	60¼	Beth Steel	93	68½	67½	67¾	+1¼
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17	17	17	— ⅜
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
27	21½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	21½	21½	21½	
22½	17½	Black & Decker (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Mar23
17¾	12¼	Blaw-Knox	12	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
34¾	23⅝	Boeing Airplane	30	26¼	25⅛	26¼	+1⅝
28½	21¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	8	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
32	23⅝	Borg Warner (¼g)	24	28	26⅝	27½	+ ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24	24	24	
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅝	Bridgeport Brass	2	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	21	25	24½	24¾	+1
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	37⅜	37¼	37¼	Mar22
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	46	45⅞	46	+1
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	
10	7½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	7½	7½	7½	Mar22
13⅞	9⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
43½	34¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	36½	36¼	36½	+1¼
19⅜	15⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	5	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¾
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (½g)	3	35	34¼	35	Mar18
14⅞	10¾	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	3	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
13⅛	9⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¾
8	5½	Budd Mfg	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Budd Wheel	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
30	22½	Bullard Co	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅜
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	19	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ½
18¾	15	Burr Add Mch (.20g)	3	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Bush Terminal	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
9½	9½	Bush T B pf ct new	1	9½	9½	9½	Mar22
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	19⅛	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	Mar23
4¼	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Mar23
13¼	8⅞	Byers (AM) Co	6	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Mar23
C							
19⅛	15¾	Calif Packing	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Mar21
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1	1	
8⅝	6¼	Calumet & Hec	8	6⅞	6½	6½	+ ¼
17¾	13¼	Campbell Wyant	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅞
20⅜	15¼	Can Dry G Ale	11	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ½
6¼	4⅛	Canad Pacific	8	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	15	31½	30¼	30¼	—1½
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar22
20½	17⅛	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Mar18
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	5	84	83	83	+1
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	8	48¼	47	47	— ¾
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Mar17
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	7	20⅜	19¾	20¼	+ ¾
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	4	16	15½	16	+ ¾
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Mar23
5¼	3½	Cent Foundry	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6	Cent RR NJ	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5½	4¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Mar23
5½	4⅛	Century Rib M	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Mar23
52⅞	39	Cerro de Pas (1g)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+1
13	8¾	Certain-teed Prod	8	10¼	10	10	+ ½
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	24	24	24	Mar22
11	8	Checker Cab	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Mar22
40½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	17	36¼	35⅜	37⅞	+ ¾
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Mar23
25½	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	4	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅞
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Mar23
1	½	Chi & N West	12	½	½	½	Mar23
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar21
3⅞	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar23
13½	10⅞	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
½	⅛	Chi M St P & P	5	⅜	⅛	⅜	Mar23
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	4	¾	¾	¾	Mar23
20¼	14¼	Chi Pneu Tool	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
38⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
48⅛	45¼	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45	45	45	— ¼
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅛	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
⅝	8½	Chi Yell Cab (1)	3	8½	8½	8½	Mar22
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	3	12	12	12	Mar23
13⅛	9	Childs Co	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ¾
85¼	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	130	76	75	75⅞	+1⅞
11	9⅝	City Ice & P (.30g)	8	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar23
26	18½	Clark Equip	9	22⅛	21⅝	22	+1
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	3	25	25	25	Mar22
60⅛	45	Climax Molyb (1.20)	18	48½	47¼	48	+1⅞
30¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (¼g)	14	28	27	28	+1⅜
133	124	Coca-Cola (½g)	3	126	124	124	Mar23
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar23
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	18	14½	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅜
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar23
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	2	31½	31	31	+1
23¾	16	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Mar23
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
18⅛	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
9	6½	Colum Gas & El	27	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	86¼	85⅝	86	Mar23
15⅝	10½	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	11½	11½	11½	+1
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	28	28	Mar17
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	1	87	87	87	Mar23
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	11	52¼	51¼	52	+1⅜
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Mar20
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	13	55¼	55	55¼	+2
110	107¼	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10¼	Coml Solvents	36	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	26	1½	1⅛	1½	
64⅞	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	19	57½	55⅞	56⅝	+1⅛
28¼	26¾	Com'with Edis (.40g)	39	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	7	Conde Nast	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	24⅛	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	6	25	25	25	+ ⅜
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	23	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Mar23
35	29¼	Cons Edison (2)	54	32⅜	32	32	+ ⅝
107½	101¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	6	106	106	106	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	4	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	6	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ½
7⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	28	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	Mar22
15	11⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Mar10
96¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Mar20
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	15	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ½
22⅛	16	Cont Bak A	10	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅞
2	1½	Cont Bak B	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
100	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92½	91½	92½	+1½
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	3	39⅞	39¾	39¾	+ ½
115¼	112½	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Mar14
10⅜	6½	Cont Diam Fiber	6	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ½
35¾	31⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
4	2⅜	Cont Motors	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
31½	26	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	18	28½	27	27	—1¾
29¼	21	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	24½	24½	24½	
66⅞	61¼	Corn Products (3)	5	65	64¾	65	+ ½
176¾	172⅝	Corn Products pf (7)	1	175⅛	175⅛	175⅛	Mar15
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	10	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
38	27¾	Crane Co	59	28½	27¼	28	
110	99¼	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+1⅜
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	4	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	Mar23
12½	8¾	Crosley Corp	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
41½	27⅝	Crown Cork & S	5	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+1
40¼	36	Crown C pf ww(2¼)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	Mar23
37½	33	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Mar 9
14⅜	11⅜	Crown Zeller (¼g)	10	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
47¾	34½	Crucible Steel	8	37½	36½	37½	+1⅜
96	82	Crucible Steel pf	1	83	83	83	Mar21
4⅞	3¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
16	13⅛	Cudahy Pack	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	Mar22
6¼	4¼	Curtis Publishing	2	5	5	5	+ ¼
48	39¾	Curtis Pub pf (¼k)	1	42½	42½	42½	
7½	5½	Curtiss-Wright	36	6	5⅞	5⅞	
28¼	21¾	Curtiss-Wr A	17	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ½
24½	18½	Cutler-Hammer	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
D							
6⅝	5⅛	Davega Stores (.15g)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Mar15
17½	16½	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	2	16½	16½	16½	Mar20
8⅞	6½	Davison Chemical	1	6½	6½	6½	
24	17	Deere & Co	38	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅝
26	23¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
15¾	12¾	Deisel-W-G (¼g)	2	13	13	13	Mar22
25¼	18¼	Del & Hudson	15	21¼	20½	20½	
8¼	5⅞	Del Lack & West	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
1½	¾	Den & Rio G W pf	3	1	1	1	Mar22
123½	113⅛	Detroit Edison (3g)	*1	117	117	117	+4
32¾	28½	Diamond Mat (1½)	4	30⅞	30½	30⅞	Mar22
44	40¼	Dia Mat pf (1½)	5	40¾	40¼	40¼	Mar23
9⅜	7	Diam T Motor	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Mar23
20½	15⅝	Dist Corp-Sea(½g)	2	18¼	18⅛	18½	+ ½
85½	79¾	Dist Corp pf ww (5)	3	84¼	84¼	84¼	Mar22
12¼	10½	Dixie-Vortex (¼g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
22¼	14½	Doehler Die Cast	11	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
33½	30⅛	Dome Mines (2)	12	32⅞	32	32¾	+ ¾
6½	5	Dominion Stores	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar17
78⅝	62⅛	Douglas Aircraft	22	69	67¼	68	+1¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Proper Auditing, States SEC, Is Up To Managements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission declared in an opinion just handed down that the conduct of the management of the Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc., in not checking properly the company's financial position for 1934, 1935 and 1936 "indicated a complete abdication of responsibility." The opinion is considered significant with respect to accounting procedures.

The SEC denounced the company's officers for failing to do the things which "reasonably careful officers" should do, although the commission deemed it unnecessary to suspend or withdraw the company's common stock registration on the New York Curb Exchange in view of measures already taken to protect the public.

"Accountants' certificates are required not as a substitute for managements' accounting of its stewardship, but as a check upon that accounting," the commission declared.

The decision assumed long-range importance to corporations because, after hearing the views of independent public accountants on audit procedures, the commission held that "if we accept the views of these expert witnesses as to the usual practice followed by independent public accountants in reviewing the work of those responsible for the actual carrying out of audit procedures, in our opinion the practice requires thorough revision."

The commission held that the accounting firm's monthly reports to the company "were simply unverified analyses and summaries of information in the corporation's books," and added that the officers of the company "hardly read the Homes & Davis reports."

"We think it self-evident," said the SEC, "that the review upon which an accounting firm assumes responsibility for work done by subordinates must be more than a series of perfunctory questions as to the performance of particular items in an audit program. As a matter of principle a review should, it seems to us, be designed with two objectives in mind: First, to insure the integration of the original work papers with the financial statements; second, a searching analysis of the ultimate facts developed in the course of the actual audit.

"This branch of the review should be done by one well versed in the procedures adopted by the firm and in the general principles and terminology of auditing and accounting. If not a partner of the firm, such review should be made by persons who are independent of those actually performing or supervising the audit work, as well as of those who prepared the draft of the financial statements."

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	5¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	6	6	6	Mar16
85	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	79	79	79	Mar22
88	82¾	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	10	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	Mar23
87½	49	Corn Exchange (3)	150	53½	53	53½	+ ½
91	84⅞	Crown Zeller pf (5)	60	87	86½	86½	Mar23
6	4	Cuba R R pf	30	4	4	4	Mar22
65⅛	59	Cuban-Am S pf	20	60	60	60	+ ½
78	74¼	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	10	77	77	77	Mar17
49⅛	45	Cushman $8 pf	20	49½	49½	49½	Mar23
111	109	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	60	109	109	109	Mar23
32⅜	26	Devoe & Ray A	350	27¼	27	27¼	+ ½
35¼	32⅞	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	160	33	32⅞	32⅞	
115	111½	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	115	115	115	Mar22
118½	115¼	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	10	116	116	116	—1½
183½	175½	East Kodak pf (6)	100	180½	180⅛	180⅛	Mar20
111	103⅛	Endicott-John pf (5)	130	105½	103⅛	105½	Mar22
64	62	Erie & Pitts (3½) §	60	64	64	64	Dec 30
6½	4⅝	Fairbanks Co pf	80	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Mar23
89⅞	81	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	50	86	86	86	Mar20
19	18¼	Filene's Sons (¼g)	60	19	18¾	18¾	Mar17
108½	104	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	104½	104½	104½	Mar20
90¾	80	Foster Wheeler pf	10	82	82	82	
55	42½	Frank Simon pf	70	43	42½	43	Feb 18
14	11	Gamewell Co	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
98	95½	Gannett Co pf (6)	20	97½	97½	97½	Mar23
148	134	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	146½	146½	146½	+1½
130	125½	Gen Cigar pf (7)	60	130¼	130¼	130¼	Mar20
55	39	Gen Gas & El cv pf	140	55	55	55	Mar 9
127	123½	Gen Mills pf (6)	40	125¼	125	125	Mar23
110	106½	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	10	110	110	110	Mar 6
91⅜	90	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	10	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	Mar22
32½	21½	Gen Steel Cast pf	20	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¾
99½	99	Gen Time pf (6)	30	99	99	99	Mar 6
79	70	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	Mar22
80	75	Goth Silk pf (7)	20	77	77	77	
139	135¼	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	138	138	138	Mar22
50	35	Green,Bay pf(7½g)§	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
40	35	Greene Can (¾g)	10	35	35	35	Mar20
18½	12	Guantan Sugar pf	20	12	12	12	Mar23
35½	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	20	35	35	35	Mar18
102	99¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	20	102	102	102	
103	100	Hanna (M.A) $5pf(5)	20	102½	102½	102½	Mar18
138½	136	Harb-Walker pf (6)	20	136	136	136	Mar 4
79	71	Hat Corp Am pf(6½)	10	76	76	76	Mar22
165	159	Helme (GW) pf (7)	20	163	163	163	+1
135½	130	Hercules Pow pf (6)	20	131½	131½	131½	Mar23
110	105¼	Holland Fur pf (5)	90	106¼	105½	105½	Mar22
104⅛	104⅛	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Jan 12
49	41	Ill Central LL (4)	20	46½	46½	46½	+2¾
151	148½	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	148½	148½	148½	Mar20
93½	91½	Interch Corp pf (6)	20	92	92	92	Mar20
6	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	120	5	5	5	+ ⅜
54¾	39½	Int R C A pf (1¼k)	20	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
82½	77½	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	30	82	81⅛	81⅛	Mar15
125	120	Island Creek pf (6)	20	124½	124	124	Mar15
132	126¼	Johns-Man pf (7)	60	126¼	126¼	126¼	Mar23
121¾	117½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	20	119	119	119	Mar18
95	88	Keith-A O pf (8¾e)	20	88	88	88	Feb 20
92	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	50	84	82¾	82¾	Mar20
40½	32	Kinney $8 pf	10	40½	40½	40½	Mar 9
19	13½	Kinney $5 pf (1½e)	10	17	17	17	+1
13½	9	Laclede Gas	80	10	9½	9½	Mar23
23½	17	Laclede Gas pf	10	17½	17½	17½	Mar23
118	113	Lehigh P C 4% pf(4)	40	117	117	117	+1
109	105	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	20	109	109	109	Mar21
153½	147½	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	30	153½	152	152	Mar23
125½	124	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	125	124	124	Feb 2
16	11	Manh Ry gtd	10	11	11	11	
8⅛	6	Market St Ry pr pf	80	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar23
175	164	Math Alk pf (7)	80	175	175	175	Mar20
101	93	Maytag 1 pf (6)	20	98	98	98	Mar23
95	88	McLellan pf (6)	70	95	95	95	Mar18
70¾	68	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	68	68	68	Mar16
28½	24½	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	130	25¼	24	24	— ½
17	13¼	Merch & M Tr (¼g)	30	16½	16½	16½	Mar20
115⅜	107½	Mid Steel 1 pf (8)	20	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅝
112	110	Minn-H pf B (4)	20	110	110	110	Mar23
1	⅜	Minn St P&SSM LL	170	½	½	½	Mar22
119¼	115	Monsanto pf (4½)	30	116	116	116	+1
120¾	119½	Monsanto pf B (4½)	130	120¼	120	120	Mar23
37¼	32	Morris & Essex (3⅞a)	90	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ½
44½	36	Mullins Mfg pf	20	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+1⅛
110	108	Murphy pf (5)	20	109½	108½	109½	Mar20
51½	18⅛	Nash Chat & St L	10	20	20	20	Mar23
117⅛	111	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	20	114¼	114¼	114¼	Mar21
113½	109	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	70	113½	113	113½	+ ½
145	137½	Nat Lead pf B (6)	20	140	140	140	Mar20
110	107½	Newb'ry 5% pf (5)	20	108	108	108	
3¾	2⅜	NY Dock	20	3	3	3	Mar22
9	7	NY Dock pf	10	7	7	7	
118½	111	NY & Harlem (5)	50	116	116	116	Mar17
120	120	NY & Harl pf (5) §	10	120	120	120	Mar 7
62	55	NY Lack & W (5)	20	62	62	62	+2
89½	76	NY Shipbldg pf	30	75	74½	74½	—1½
111	109	Norf & West pf (4)	30	109	109	109	—2
88	82	Northern Cent (4)	30	86¾	86¾	86¾	Mar22

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s 43-41 Mch	106.19	106.19	106.19
1 3¼s '45-43	110.22	110.22	110.22
1 3⅜s '45-43 reg	110.17	110.17	110.17
5 As '54-44	115.19	115.19	115.19
6 2¾s '47-45	108.26	108.24	108.26
1 3¾s '56-46	114.26	114.26	114.26
17 3s '48-46	110.6	110.6	110.6
1 4¼s '52-47	120.11	120.11	120.11
10 2s '47	103.21	103.21	103.21
1 2¾s '54-51	106.15	106.15	106.15
10 3s '55-41	109.12	109.12	109.12
3 2⅞s '65-55	106.24	106.22	106.24
5 2¾s '59-56	105.12	105.12	105.12
111 2¾s '65-60	104.19	104.17	104.19
2 2¾s '63-58	104.20	104.20	104.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3s '49-44	108.4	108.4	108.4

Home Owners' Loan

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¼s '44-42	104.22	104.22	104.22
3 52-44	108	108	108

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Adams Exp 4¼s '46st	104¼	104⅛	104¼
9 Alleghany cv 5s '44	81½	81	81½
10 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70	70	70
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	92	91½	91½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109½	-09½
17 Am & For P 5s 2030	57	55½	57
4 Am Int 5½s '49	101½	101½	101½
26 Am Tob 5½s '43	111¾	111¼	111¾
8 Am T&T 3¾s '66	108	107⅞	107¾
15 Am T&T 3¾s '61	108⅛	107¾	108⅛
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	24	24	24
2 Arm Del 4s '55	99¼	99	99¼
7 At&SF 4s '95	108½	108¼	108¼
6 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	97	96½	96½
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1 AT&SF 4½s '62 C-A	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Atl&Cha L 4½s '44	85	85	85
5 AC Line 4½s '52	85¾	85½	85¾
1 AC Line 4½s '64	64½	64½	64½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	41¾	41¾	41¾
6 Atl Refin 3s '53	103	103	103
44 B&O rfg 6s '95	22¼	22	22¼
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	57¾	57¾	57¾
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	21⅛	20¾	21
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	21	21	21
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	20	20	20
29 B&O cv 4½s '60	12½	12⅜	12⅜
2 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
11 B&O 4s '48	57	56	57
6 B&O 5s 'SW '50	41	41	41
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	92	91¾	91¾
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
4 BeBth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106⅛	106½
17 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
20 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101¼	100⅝	101¼
1 Big Sandy 4s '44	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
16 Boston & Me 5s '67	34¾	34	34½
3 Boston&Me 5s '55	35	34⅞	35
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109	109	109
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	75½	74½	75½
10 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	88	88	88
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99	98½	99
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	113⅝	112¼	112¼
1 BBut R&P 4½s '57	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	53¾	53¾	53¾
68 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	99	98½	99
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	119½	110	119
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115¼	115¼	115¼
2 Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
1 Can Pac 5s '54	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	92	92	92
18 Can Pac 4s perp	80⅛	80	80⅛
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4	4	4
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4	4	4
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104⅛	104	104⅛
7 Cen New Eng 4s '61	31	31	31
24 Cen Pac 5s '60	56½	55¾	56½
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73	72⅞	73
5 Cen R R N J 5s '87	19	18¾	18¾
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	17½	17	17
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	82	82	82
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	99	99	99
3 C&O rfg 3½s '92E	99	99	99
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	92	92	92
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98½	98½	98½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103	103	103
6 CB&Q 3½ Ill '49	100¼	100⅛	100¼
15 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¾	17½	17½
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
35 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9½	9	9½
7 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24	23¾	23¾
1 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	14	14	14
5 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	14	14	14
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 Chi & NW 4s'87	13	12⅞	12⅞
2 CRI & P 4½s'52A	7	6⅞	7
1 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	6	6	6
2 CT Tte & SE rfg5s'60	59½	59½	59½
Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	95½	95½	95½
Ch&W Ind 4s'52	94	94	94
4 Childs Co 5s '43	75½	75½	75½
4 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	109	109	109
3 CCC&StL 4½s'77	58	57⅛	58
2 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	90	90	90
8 Clev UnTerm 5s'73	82	81⅞	82
1 ClevUn Term4½s'77C	76	76	76
4 Col F&I 5s'70	63	63	63
2 Col&So 4½s'80	44	42⅝	44
¹14 Columbia G 5s'52May	100⅞	100½	100⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
26 Columbia G 5s'1961	100¾	100⅜	100¾
4 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	102½	102½	102½
34 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	109⅜	109	109⅜
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
6 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106	106	106
20 Con Edis 3½s '58	107	106¾	106¾
6 Con Edis 3½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Continent Oil 2¾s '48	108¼	108	108
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
2 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	110	110	110
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	64	63½	64
12 D&RG 4s '36	11¼	11	11¼
12 Det Ed 4½s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Dul Missabe&I3½s'62	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
28 Erie rfg 5s '67	11¼	11	11
26 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11	11
F'bks Morse 4s '56	105	105	105
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103	103	103
6 Ft'stone T&R 3½s '48	104	104	104
36 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅝	7½	7½
1 Gen Cable 5½s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
25 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	104¼	104	104
Gen M Accept 3¼s51	106	106	106
13 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100¾	100¼	100½
1 Goodrich 6s 45	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	84	84	84
7 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	104	104	104
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	98¼	99
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	89½	89¼	89⅜
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77	77	77
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	77	77	77
4 Gulf St Util 4s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Hockg V 4½s 99	119¾	119¾	119¾
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s 40	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	32	32	32
2 Hud Man rfg 5s57	49	49	49
10 Hud Man inc 5s 57	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
16 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	54	54¼	54¼
22 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	51	49¾	50⅞
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	51	51	51
8 Inland Steel 3¾s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
21 Interb R Tr rfg 5s66	63⅝	63	63⅝
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	3	3	3
4 Int Gt Noor 1st 6s52	13½	13¼	13¼
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	83	83	83
3 Int Paper 5s '47	98¾	98⅝	98¾
18 Int T & T 4½s '52	65¼	65	65¼
10 Int T & T 5s '55	68½	68¼	68½
5 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	31½	31½	31½
10 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	30	29⅞	30
7 KC South 5s '50	67	66¾	66¾
4 KC Term 4s '60	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
6 Keith (B F) 6s '46	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
12 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅝	102½	102⅝
27 Lac Gas 5½s '53	54¾	54	54½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	53½	53½	53½
7 Lac Gas 5s '39	86½	86½	86½
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	89	89	89
1 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	60	60	60
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	19½	19½	19½
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	21	20	21
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18¾	18¼	18½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
4 Liggett & M5s '51	129	128¾	129
3 Lorsz 3½s '46	101½	101½	101½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	87½	87½	87½
30 Louis & N un 4s '40	100½	100⅜	100⅜
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	28¼	27¼	27¼
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	32½	32⅛	32½
10 Marion StShov6s'47	81	81	81
15 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	67	67	67
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5	5	5
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8¼	7¾	8¼
36 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¼	7¾	7¾
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	29½	29¼	29½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	25	25	25
5 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17	16⅞	16⅞
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	16½	16½	16½
9 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¾	4½	4½
2 Mob & Oh 5s '38	30	30	30
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	30	30	30
1 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	25½	25½	25½
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	105	105	105
20 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99½
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	50	50	50
2 Mount Cit Tel 4½s'68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Mutual Fuel G5s'47	115	115	115
5 Nassau El 4s '51	41	40½	41
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Nat Steel 4s'45	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 New Eng T&T 5s'52	126¾	126¾	126¾
3 N EngT&T 4½s'61 B	125¼	125¼	125¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	109	109	109
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	103½	103½	103½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	104	104	104
6 NO TexPac 5½s'54	32	32	32
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	63	63⅜
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅞	57¼	57⅝
12 NYC cn 4s'98	67	65⅞	66½
5 NYC cv 3¼s'52	70¾	70¾	70¾
19 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57⅞	56½	57⅞
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	81	81	81
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	65	65	65
4 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	67½	67	67½
14 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	55½	54¼	55
3 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106½	106	106
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
9 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	108	108
8 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108½	108⅜	108½
5 NY G El H&P 5s '48	124	124	124
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14	14	14

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14	14	14
32 NY Steam 3½s '64	104¾	104⅜	104¾
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	8	8	8
	103 13-32	103 13-32	103 13-32
7 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110½	110⅜	110½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3	3	3
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	98	98	98
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	13½	13½	13½
23 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¼	66	67¼
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58¾	57½	58¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55	55	55
49 Nor Pac 4s '97	81⅞	81	81½
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	49	49	49
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	107½	107½	107½
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104¾	104⅝	104¾
15 Or-Wash-RR&N4s '61	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	76	76	76
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	108⅞	108¾	108¾
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
2 Para Pict 66s '55	101½	101½	101½
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	94	94	94
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51½	51½	51½
21 So Pac 4½s '69	51¾	51¼	51¾
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	66½	66½	66½
8 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	55½	55	55½
2 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	90	90	90
5 Sixth Ry 6½s '56	75	75	75
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
5 South Ry gen 4s '56	55¾	54½	55¾
20 S W Bell Tel 5s '68	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
6 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105	105	105
9 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	82	82	82
42 Ten El Pow 6s 47 A	100	100	100
4 T RR A St L 4s '53	107	106¾	107
5 Tex Corp 3½s 51	106½	106¼	106½
54 Third Ave aj 5s 60	10½	10	10¼
4 Third2Ave 4s 60	44¼	43¾	44¼
3 T St L&W 4s 50	62¾	62¼	62¾
5 Un Bag 3¾s'62	110	110	110
1 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Un Pac 1t 4s 47	113	112¼	113
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	108	108
5 UnPac 3½s 71	97½	97½	97½
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97½	97½	97½
1 Un Cig-W Strs 5s52	77½	77½	77½
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	78⅝	78	78⅝
1

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Head Has No Fear U. S. Gold Hoard Will Lose Value

Business and Industry

Conflict Over Sugar Control Measures Seen

WASHINGTON (AP) — A conflict between Congress and the Administration over sugar legislation is foreseen as the result of Senate passage of a measure changing the present control law.

In a surprise move, the Senate sent to the House a bill to give domestic and territorial producers a considerably larger share in the American market.

To Try to Block Bill

Agriculture Department officials indicated they would try to block the bill in the House. If they fail, they said a veto by President Roosevelt probably would be sought.

(The President asked Congress recently to leave the quotas unchanged. The present law expires next year.)

The Senate voted a series of amendments offered by Senator Alva Adams (D), of Colorado, and other Senators from the western sugar beet areas which Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D), of Kentucky, said would increase the share of the American market for mainland growers from 55.59 per cent to 60 per cent with a resultant decrease for Cuba and other off-shore producers from 44.41 to 40 per cent.

The Sugar Act divides the American market among domestic, territorial and foreign producing areas by means of quotas. On the basis of present estimated market requirements for 1939, domestic and territorial areas—including beet and cane sugar states, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands—would get an increase of 297,913 short tons at the expense of Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and other foreign producing areas.

The domestic needs have been estimated at 6,755,386 short tons.

Secretary Henry Wallace told the House Agriculture Committee early in the week that the domestic sugar industry was "subsidized" to the extent of about $350,000,000 annually. He explained that the amount spent annually by Americans for sugar would be that much less if quotas and tariffs and benefit payments to growers were non-existent.

1939 Quotas Given

The 1939 quotas of various producing areas as established under the present law and as proposed in the Senate bill, respectively, are approximately as follows:

Domestic beet sugar 1,556,719 short tons, raw value, and 1,811,800 short tons; mainland cane sugar, 424,727 and 498,460; Hawaii 948,218 and 940,350; Puerto Rico 806,642; Virgin Islands 9,013 and 9,730; Cuba 1,932,343 and 1,740,187; Philippine Islands 1,041,023 and 937,648, and all other foreign countries, 26,701 and 24,050.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 200

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1939, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1939.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER,
Treasurer

Boston, March 21, 1939

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1939 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1939.

GEORGE MIXTER,
March 21, 1939. *Treasurer.*

ROSSMOORE & ROBBINS

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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551 Fifth Avenue, New York

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

★ ★

Investment and Management of Property

Agent ★ Trustee ★ Guardian ★ Executor

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

President's Money Powers Aid To Business, Avers Morgenthau

Morgenthau Faith in Indispensability of Gold Unshaken

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau reiterated in a letter to Chairman Robert F. Wagner (D-NY) of the Senate Banking Committee his opinion that extension of the President's power to change the value of the dollar would help, rather than hurt business.

The Treasury head made public a 30-page copy of his letter, which said in part, "the assertion that the continuance of the power to change the gold content of the dollar generates lack of confidence and hesitation in the business world is not, I am convinced, based on factual considerations."

Secretary Morgenthau asserted that, instead, the monetary powers of the President stimulated business confidence by assuring relatively staple purchasing power for the dollar, particularly in world markets.

The letter answered in detail 12 questions previously asked by Senator Wagner. The questions, in the gist of Mr. Morgenthau's reply follows:

1. Who owns the gold now in the Treasury? A. The Treasury, but most of the gold is obligated to the Federal Reserve Banks as banking for currency already in circulation.

2. How much of the gold in the Treasury has been purchased with funds obtained from the sale of interest-bearing obligations of the Government? A. About $548,000,000 out of the Treasury's total gold holdings of $15,054,000,000.

3. Why has so much gold come to the United States in the last five years? A. To pay for merchandise purchases in the United States and to pay for credits in which foreigners wanted to invest their wealth because they thought the money would be safer here than elsewhere.

4. Is it true that gold comes here in large amounts because the Treasury is paying a higher price than other countries for gold and because it buys gold at a fixed price? A. No, although other countries do not have fixed prices, they pay approximately the same prices as we do.

5. How much more gold do you think we will get? A. Nearly $1,000,000,000 per year, which is roughly the amount of new gold mined in other countries, as long as international conditions remained unsettled.

6. Why doesn't the Treasury stop buying gold? A. Because it would interfere with the foreign trade of American businessmen.

7. Of what use to us is this large stock of gold? Is there any likelihood that we will get so much of the world's gold that we will get stuck with it? A. Gold is used as backing for currency and as a means of paying for foreign goods. Since most countries still regard gold as the sensible means of international payments, gold apparently will always be useful.

8. Isn't it true that foreigners are getting shares of our productive industries and giving us in return gold that we have no use for? A. Hardly. In 1938, net foreign investments in American securities were only $49,000,000. Most of the gold sent here by foreigners is used to buy banks deposits.

9. What action, if any, should be taken with respect to the gold situation? Should we, for example, return to the gold standard of pre-1933? A. Extend President's power to change the gold value of dollar and do not, at present, return to pre-1933 standard.

10. Did the devaluation of the dollar in 1934 have an unfavorable effect on our imports? A. Imports declined about that time but probably because of declining domestic business instead of devaluation.

11. Who in England and France have the power of altering the gold value of their currencies and what is the extent of that power? A. The treasuries of England and France have virtually unlimited powers over gold-currency.

12. Is there any basis to the contention that the power to devalue operates to undermine the businessman's confidence so as to deter him from making loans and investments in the United States? A. No.

Exodus of Gold From Europe Puts Premium on Rates

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—So heavy has been the flight of capital from Europe to the United States during the last few days of tension over Germany's eastward march that shippers of gold to the United States have been forced to pay a premium to get the metal on boats leaving shortly, it was reported in banking circles here today.

Despite the premium, which makes shipping unprofitable at the present price of the metal, British advices reported $93,000,000, and perhaps more, of gold would probably head for the United States over the week end. The liner Manhattan alone, it was reported from Southampton, will carry $56,160,000 when she sails today.

Inflow Heaviest Since September

The inflow of gold in recent weeks has been the heaviest since the pre-Munich crisis, and in the week ended Wednesday a total of $92,000,000 in the metal was added to this country's stocks.

European hoarders, bankers asserted, were shipping their gold direct to American consignees without even offering it for sale in the London free gold market. On arrival here it is sold to the Treasury at $35 a fine ounce, minus a small handling charge.

Prior to the imposition of a premium on shipments by British insurance companies, bankers said a small profit could be made by buying gold in London at the equivalent of $34.76 an ounce. The premiums for space on the larger and faster vessels now run as high as 2½ cents per $100, which would make the profit point about $34.69½. Today's London price was equal to $34.77 at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of price fixing, so shippers lost money.

The cost of sending gold to the United States includes shipping charges, a basic insurance rate of 4½ cents for each $100 of the metal, a war risk rate of 6¼ cents, loss of interest on the capital involved during the period of transit and the Treasury's small handling charge.

Sent for Safe Keeping

The desire of European hoarders to get their funds into dollars for safety was indicated by the fact that much of the $7,000,000 increase in this country's currency circulation last week was reported to be in large denomination notes either to be held in safe deposit boxes here or shipped abroad. At the time of the Sudetenland crisis last September, it was estimated about $15,000,000 in currency was shipped abroad. Much of that subsequently returned.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, March 24 (AP)—The largest single cargo of gold ever shipped out of Britain left for New York today aboard the United States liner Manhattan, which carried £12,000,000 in gold consigned to the United States because of European tension.

The shipment included £11,000,000 sent from Britain and £1,000,000 loaded at Le Havre, France. Other consignments are to be sent on the Normandie tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Imports of gold from war-frightened Europe amounted to $52,150,010 in the week ended March 17.

The amount, about the same as in the preceding week, included $5,411,716 from Belgium, $8,057,948 from the Netherlands, $2,478,439 from Switzerland, $33,805,446 from England.

Railroads' January Deficit $8,721,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class 1 railroads had a net deficit of $8,721,000 after fixed charges in January, the Association of American Railroads reported.

In January, 1938, Class railroads had a net deficit of $33,320,000 after fixed charges. In January, 1939, the carriers railroads had a net railway operating income of $32,901,000. In January, 1938, the net operating income was $7,144,000.

Opposes Lea Plan

© Harris & Ewing

Joseph Eastman
Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

ICC Urges Agency Study Emergencies Facing Railroads

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission sent a comprehensive report on transportation to Congress proposing creation of a temporary agency to study emergencies facing the railroads and reorganization of ICC functions to expedite decisions.

The report, signed by Commissioner Joseph Eastman and sent to the House Interstate Commerce Committee, opposed a proposal of Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California for complete reorganization of the ICC and an increase in its membership from 11 to 18 members.

It also opposed a suggestion of President Roosevelt's committee of six for establishment of a new Federal Transportation Board which would relieve the ICC of much of its present work and would absorb the Bureau of Roads.

The Commission's report made these specific recommendation, in addition:

1. ICC regulation of all transportation, including water carriers.
2. RFC loans of $300,000,000 to railroads for equipment.
3. Compulsory pooling of traffic and rate charges.
4. Voluntary consolidations of certain railroads.
5. Authority for the Commission to delegate functions to individual commissioners and to limit the scope of appeals in rate and finance cases.
6. Repeal of land grant statutes which cost railroads from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually.
7. That railroads be relieved from the burden of contributing "disproportionately" to the cost of grade crossing eliminations.
8. That railroads be reimbursed by the Government for any cost of facilities over navigable waters in excess of the direct benefits to the carriers.

Wisconsin Utility Issue Quickly Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The offering of a new issue of $17,500,000 of Northern States Power Company of Wisconsin first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds just placed on the market and due March 1, 1964, was quickly oversubscribed. Originally offered at 106 and accrued interest, the bonds later were quoted over the counter at 106¼ bid, 106¾ asked.

A syndicate of 28 houses, headed by Smith, Barney & Co., made the offerings.

By order of the securities and exchange commission entered June 23, 1936, the company is exempt from the provisions of the public utility company act.

Net income after interest and other income deductions was $1,012,548.

Total assets as of Dec. 31, 1938, were $43,186,180 and total current assets were $1,656,093. Total current liabilities were $769,884.

Tin Committee Cuts Quota to 40 P. C.

LONDON (AP)—The International Tin Committee has fixed the quota for the second quarter of the year at 40 per cent of the basic output of tin producing nations.

It was a reduction of 5 per cent from the present quota.

Steel Workers' Earnings In 1938 Highest in Years

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that wage-earning employees of the steel industry received an average of $18.40 for every ton of steel and pig iron they turned out in 1938.

This average, said the Institute, was the highest in four years.

It was calculated without regard to the salaries or pay rolls of mining or transportation subsidiaries.

Pig iron now is quoted at about $22.84 a ton and steel billets at $34 a ton. The Iron Age magazine composite price on finished steel is $45.72 a ton.

During 1938, the average production per man per hour was 102 pounds. In 1937, the average wage per ton was $17.40 and the man-hour production was 107 pounds.

Agfa Ansco Corp.

NEW YORK (AP) — Agfa Ansco Corp., of Binghamton, N. Y., photographic equipment manufacturers, reported net income for 1938 of $991,925, or $2.07 a common share, compared with $723,025, or $1.51 a share in 1937.

Street Lauds Formation of New Customers' Men's Association

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Formation here last month of the Association of Customers' Men seems to have been taken very favorably through the Street. The customers' men are pleased that President William McC. Martin, Jr., of the Exchange, came up and addressed them with pleasing words at their first organization meeting in the Hotel New Yorker, and despite the fact that the much-maligned customer's man is the scapegoat for the misfortunes of all kinds of people in and out of Wall Street, there seem to have been no hard words spoken off the record in the Street to cancel out any of the good feeling which has greeted the fledgling organization.

The new organization seems to be a case of the worm turning. Wall Street history does not record a good word ever having been said for the customer's man. The Stock Exchange has regimented him, the SEC has criticized him, security analysts in the back office have always thought themselves a cut above him, and what the trading public has said about him has often been beyond the bounds of newspaper vocabulary. In fact, one significant item on the agenda of the new organization is the search for some other name by which this laborer in the vineyard of the brokerage business could shed his past and build more stately mansions for his professional future.

Aims of New Association

The aims of the new Association were outlined recently by the temporary committee of enterprising founders as follows: " . . . to promote the highest service to the investing public, to maintain high standards of ethical conduct, and to foster mutual understanding between the New York Stock Exchange and the public . . . " and unofficially the purpose is said to be to co-operate with the Stock Exchange, which rules them, the SEC, which distrusts them, and the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, whose members hire them. Thus the new organization is to be no mere social body, like the Bond Club of New York, the New York Financial Writers' Association, or the Inner Circle.

Among customers' men the idea took hold with much enthusiasm. It was first talked around last fall. At the organization meeting last month some 1,280 persons showed up; there are only 1,900 customers' men registered with the New York Stock Exchange in New York, but some people outside the calling might have been among the 1,280, since the meeting was open to the interested public. Small dues have already been collected and the temporary association, which will become permanent in May with election of permanent officers and acceptance of permanent constitution, already has money in the bank.

There will be no paid officers. Unsolicited inquiries have been coming rapidly from the interior, and the present officers are considering the organization of chapters in cities west of Hoboken where branch offices or local exchange trading justifies. There are 3,100 customers' men registered with the Stock Exchange outside of New York City.

Purposes of New Body

One of the purposes of the new Association, " . . . to foster mutual understanding between the New York Stock Exchange and the public . . ." must have been one of the principal reasons for the Exchange's greeting to the infant guild, for despite the hundreds of thousands of copies of Exchange presidents' speeches which have been distributed in years gone by, and the numerous speaking tours taken by former Exchange presidents, the desk of the customer's man and his voice over the telephone remain the most important of all connections between the New York Stock Exchange and the trading public. There are still some 300,000 trading accounts and for the overwhelming proportion of their owners the customers' man is the corporeal embodiment, and the only one, of the Exchange.

After the 1929 debacle the reputation of the customer's man was poor, the trading public having largely blamed on him the sad outcome of its enthusiasm of the late 1920's. It was eventually realized that ex-football stars with hearty voices were not automatically qualified to give advice on trading. In November, 1933 the Stock Exchange set up a Special Committee on Customers' Men. There were meetings, discussions, and more meetings. The idea was that hard times would be a good time to raise the qualifications of customers' men. Today candidats for the job must pass rigid requirements showing knowledge of such things as back-office mechanics, and general economic influences, interpretation of corporate statements, floor operations on the Stock Exchange, etc.

Divided Into Categories

Customers' men were divided into a half dozen different categories, including branch office managers, junior and senior customers' men, security salesmen, service men, and securities traders. The exchange is now considering simplification or abolition of some of these categories, as they tend to set up jurisdictional disputes and to slow operations as do the numerous categories of labor organization in the building trades.

Minimum wages were established for customers' men, but the Exchange frequently waives these in case the Committee on Member Firms, which now has jurisdiction over customers' men, considers the candidates of proper timber. SEC officials, including former Chairmen James C. Landis and William O. Douglas, have frequently fulminated against certain proclivities of customers' men, particularly the churning of customers' accounts, and ex-chairman Douglas all but threatened to abolish the vocation, but no adequate substitute seems to have been found.

Compromise has had to mark all official handling of the customers' man "problem." The rigid requirements set up a few years ago, for example, had to be waived in the case of men long established in the profession. Minimum salary limits have had to be waived. The prohibition on member firms' changing customers' men's salaries in less than six months' periods had to be changed during eras of slow trading for, unable to cut salaries, firms had to discharge customers' men.

Like Margin Clerks' Association

Some compromise is evidently being considered in the matter of dividing the profession up into different categories. It is hoped that the new Association will provide some means by which the Exchange can get the co-operation of customers' men in solving the perennial problems which arise in dealing with them.

The Association is formed somewhat along the lines of the senior margin clerks' association formed in June, 1937, and now having about 275 members. Purpose of this was to promote uniform practice and get clarification of rules from the Federal Reserve Board on margins. This association has about eight meetings a year at which common problems are discussed or official speakers address members on difficult problems. It has issued a series of booklets to guide back office staffs through the mazes of the Securities Act of 1934. About 25,000 of these booklets have been distributed to date.

Western Union Co. To Use Facsimile Transmission Scheme

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Company is preparing to make use of fascimile transmission, Newcomb Carlton, Chairman, and Roy B. White, President, told stockholders in a report just sent out. It said:

"Experimentation and research have now reached a stage where it is possible to envisage an important place for facsimile transmission in the company's operations.

"The advances made by Western Union in facsimile have become possible by the development of a dry conducting recording paper, which is as sensitive to electric impulses as photo film is to light.

"With this paper it is practicable instantly, without processing, to record script, printed or typewritten matter, sketches, drawings or pictures. Compact and attractive machines have been developed in the laboratories."

Other improvements are designed to bring "substantially better and expanding service on a sound economical basis, including a new relay system, increasing the number of channels of a single circuit, and other technical devices."

Net loss for 1938 was $1,637,879, compared with net income of $3,325,769 or $3.18 a capital share in 1937.

Chesapeake & Ohio Earnings Cut 50 P. C. In Last Three Years

CLEVELAND (AP)—Net earnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. have been cut in two in the last three years, the company's annual pamphlet report showed.

For 1936 the company's net income after charges was $43,496,092; for 1937, $34,034,268, and for 1938, $20,192,650.

Reflecting these reductions, the road last year halved its total 1937 dividend payments. Dividends in 1938 amounted to $14,009,723, against $30,084,307 in 1937.

The following table shows some of the changes in revenue in the last three years:

	1936	1937	1938
Freight traffic	$127,330,561	$118,956,953	$99,290,193
Passenger traffic	3,382,191	3,572,176	3,094,823
All operating income	135,538,279	127,346,701	106,376,482
Net operating income	52,734,862	42,614,450	28,983,311

Tax accruals for the three years were approximately the same—between $12,500,000 and $13,500,000.

President George D. Brooke told stockholders the road last year lost one-fifth its 1937 coal and coke tonnage, and 23.59 per cent of its other revenue freight tonnage. It carried 18 per cent fewer passengers. Mr. Brooke recalled coach fares were raised 25 per cent in July, 1938.

C. & O.'s marketable stock and bond holdings in affiliated companies had an indicated market value Dec. 31 of $12,642,209. These securities cost $83,731,745. The road carried other non-listed securities which cost $131,447,179. Last year it reduced by $9,245,077 the book value of stock in its subsidiary, Virginia Transportation Co.

Cotton Ginnings Drop During 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau in its final cotton ginning report of the season said 11,941,702 equivalent 500-pound bales of cotton, exclusive of linters, had been ginned from the 1938 crop. Ginnings were 18,945,028 bales in 1937 and 12,398,882 in 1936. The Agriculture Department in its final estimate in December estimated the crop at 12,008,000 equivalent 500-pound bales for 1938.

Ginnings in running bales, counting round as half bales, totaled 11,620,601, compared with 18,252,075 in 1937 and 12,141,376 in 1936. Round bales included this year totaled 157,979, compared with 326,742 in 1937 and 282,262 in 1936.

American-Egyptian cotton included totaled 20,501 bales, compared with 10,991 in 1937 and 17,551 in 1936, and Sea Island cotton included totaled 4,273 bales, compared with 4,030 and 889.

The average gross weight of the bale for the crop, counting round as half bales, was 518.3 pounds, compared with 519.0 for 1937 and 510.6 for 1936.

Ginneries operated for the 1938 crop numbered 12,279, compared with 12,638 for 1937 and 12,625 for 1937.

Engineering Awards 18 P. C. Above 1938

Engineering construction awards for the week ended March 21 jumped 25 per cent over those for the preceding week and were 18 per cent higher than a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private construction showed the greatest increase percentagewise due to a high industrial building volume.

Details follow:

	Wk. March 21	Year ago
Total	$57,893,000	$49,149,000
Private	23,766,000	19,714,000
State and municipal	30,262,000	25,318,000
Federal	3,865,000	4,117,000

General Foods '38 Net Is $2.50 Share; Sales Record Is Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — During the year 1938 General Foods Corporation sold the largest amount of food, in dollars and tonnage, in any year of its history, C. M. Chester, Chairman of the Board, and Clarence Francis, President, reported in their annual joint statement just made public.

Net sales of the corporation and its subsidiaries for 1938 amounted to $135,221,301, against $133,126,506 a year before. Net profit increased to $13,577,075, or $2.50 a common share, from $9,206,295, or $1.75 a common share, in 1937.

Fourth quarter earnings amounted to $3,080,421, or 59 cents a common share, compared with $3,868,076, or 74 cents a share, in the third quarter; $2,817,851, or 54 cents a share, in the second quarter, and $3,375,727, or 64 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1938.

Current assets at the close of 1938 amounted to $53,203,547 and current liabilities were $10,888,318, compared with $45,292,596 and $15,129,092, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1937. Cash increased to $13,938,010 from $5,617,875 a year earlier and inventories were reduced to $29,865,216 from $30,142,265.

"Consumers in 1938 bought our products at lower average prices," said Messrs. Chester and Francis. "Average earnings of employees were generally higher than in previous years.

"We increased earnings over the 1935-36-37 average by 15.7 per cent and paid $10,502,880 in common dividends and $322,500 in preferred dividends to 69,000 stockholders.

"The number of authorized Birds Eye retail dealers was 4,059 at the end of 1938, compared with 2,800 at the end of 1937. Plans for 1939 contemplate appointment of more than 1,000 additional authorized Birds Eye retail dealers in the Middle West and Southeast."

Financing Company Shows 1939 Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Business of Commercial Investment Trust Co., from Jan. 1 this year to March 7 was about 13 per cent better than in the like 1938 period, P. W. Haberman, vice president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

He said he believed the company had earned its dividend for the first quarter.

Universal Credit Company, a controlled subsidiary, which specializes in financing Ford sales, has contributed an estimated 50 per cent of C. I. T. earnings during recent years, Mr. Haberman said.

C. I. T. is engaged in financing time sales in the automobile, radio, refrigerator and stove fields.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AIR CONDITIONING

AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERING SERVICES Surveys, estimates, layouts, supervision. Public, private institutions; commercial, industrial buildings. CHARLES BRIDGES, M. E., 27 Haymarket Square, Boston, CAP. 0765.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE-BRIGHTON
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 rooms, some with 2 baths; newly renovated; now ready. CHAS. A. MALLEY, 1066 Commonwealth Ave., Asp. 4300.

TEANECK, N. J.—Park section, 4 rooms, bath, second floor; heat, hot water and garage; 5 minutes' walk to stores, buses and R. R.; adults preferred. HUDGINS, 208 Market St.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 255 W. 23rd St.—Attractively furnished 3½ rooms; dropped living room, large bedroom, complete kitchen, dinette; $100 monthly from May 1st. Tel. Chelsea 3-2869. H. GOURFAIN.

N. Y. C., Sutton District—Four-room apartment, two bedrooms, two baths, elegantly furnished, piano; six months lease or shorter term. By appointment, telephone PLaza 8-0239.

SUBLET April-October, 3 attractive rooms, southern exposure. Call between 5-7 p. m. Rhinelander 4-8003. N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Suite of 3 rooms, bath, open porch; 2nd floor; private dwelling; garage; adults; fully equipped kitchen. Phone before 10 and after 6. Bronxville 3568.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 720 Riverside Dr.—River view; share my attractive modern 4-room apartment with one-two. RIV. 9-3747. MONHEIT.

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TEAS, receptions, wedding breakfasts, dinners planned; menus furnished. LILIAN M. GUNN, 357 West 55th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-5164.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

EXCELLENT COPY of Sheraton dining suite, consisting of table, stain finish, buffet, six chairs. Information and sample chair may be seen at MYLES STANDISH GALLERIES, Commonwealth 4500 (Boston, Mass.). Price $225.00.

Texas Corp. Plans $40,000,000 Issue 3 P.C. Debentures

WASHINGTON (AP) — Texas Corporation filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $40,000,000 3 per cent debentures, due April 1, 1959.

The statement said net proceeds from the bonds were to be added to the company's general funds for increasing working capital to an amount more in line with the growing needs incident to increased activities of the company's subsidiaries.

No specific allocation of the proceeds has been made, the company told the commission. The statement said, however, that the fund may be used for capital expenditures such as exploring, acquiring crude oil reserves, improving refining facilities, transportation and market facilities, or for carrying inventories and receivables.

Part of the funds may be used to reimburse the company's treasury for previous expenditures.

The bonds are redeemable at the option of the company as a whole or in part.

The New York investment banking firm of Dillon, Read & Company will head the underwriting group.

The price at which the bonds will be offered to the public will be disclosed in an amendment to the registration statement.

Farley Says Postal Receipts Forecast Rise in February

WASHINGTON (AP) — Postmaster General James Farley said that a sharp upturn in postal receipts "forecasts an even greater improvement in business conditions during the next few months."

Postal receipts in February amounted to $56,453,389, an increase of 2.68 per cent or $1,500,000 over February, 1938. For the first eight months of the current fiscal year receipts totaled $494,672,673, an increase of more than $4,000,000 over the same period last year.

W. T. Grant Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—W. T. Grant Co., chain store operators, reported consolidated net earnings for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1939, of $2,766,424, or $2.03 a common share, compared with $3,041,725, or $2.78 a share in the previous year.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING BARGAINS in beautiful 18th Century Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings for every room in the home, city or country; new SIMMONS BEDDING Studio Beds. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

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HEAD COUNSELOR—Boys' and girls' camp near Lake George; thoroughly qualified and experienced; Christian Scientist, preferred. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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PRACTITIONER'S office three days until 2 p. m.; also evenings. Apply mornings. Tel. LO. 5-3664. WHITE, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, sunny room, private bath; 2 smaller rooms; large verandah; convenient Coolidge Corner; meals optional. Long. 9034.

N. Y. C., 144 West 77th—Large, light, front room; private bath; business people; owner's home; immaculate; CARRIER. TRa. 4-7101.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 146th St. (Apt. 64)—Overlooking Hudson; adjoining bath; quiet, refined home; reasonable. ED. 4-0306.

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CASH for your old Singer sewing machines. Call HIGhlands 7620 or write G & G SEWING MACHINE CO., 51 Eustis St., Roxbury, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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MAN—33, established in Los Angeles 12 years, desires situation in East or represent eastern corporation in California; has outstanding record as newspaper man, legal training, public relations counsel; executive manager large financial institution; interviews welcomed. Write Box E-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, 29, college graduate, with LL.B. from day law school, desires employment with advancement possibilities; excellent references. Box E-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER—Long, diversified experience; conscientious, willing worker; N. Y. C. preferred; references; $25.00. Write Box B-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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PIANO harmony, ear training and sight singing; reasonable. SEAMAN, SU 7-2570, N. Y. C.

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WILL pay $45 for used electric refrigerator guaranteed for 6 months, and delivered. Phone Trowbridge 6697 evenings (Cambridge, Mass.).

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AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939, screens repaired. Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3908. Milford 1800. Fram. 3131. Worcester 4-2897.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Furn. Tri-plex; income exceeds 12%; rented. Exceptional location with view, transp., fireplaces and furnaces. Shown by appt., principals only and no trades. Merritt 3760—12 to 2 P. M., or Box J-116, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

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Your Home in Boston — Miss Fottler, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., S. 3, COM. 9516, $1 per day. Nearly opposite The Mother Church

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GOOD-PAY POSITION

for refined woman over 25, preferably a mother, taking care of trade in your community from old and new customers for nationally advertised, self help children's garments; exclusive, patented features; unique and smarter; preferred by mothers everywhere; no canvassing; liberal commissions; steady income from repeat business; should have phone and car; replies kept confidential. Write KLAD-EZEE, 243-A First Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skillful attention.
Call ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant, 374 Boylston St.

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Oil Shampoo Given Before Each Permanent
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Fine Quality, Bearing Our Own Coop Marks
$1.85 to $2.50
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Quality Flowers
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Vanilla and chocolate, both plain and walnut fudge, 50c lb. Easter Bunnies and Easter Eggs.
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Try a Lemon Meringue Pie or Chocolate Layer Cake from our Home Bakery Dept.
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Free Delivery
to All Parts of Milton
Foy's Markets Inc.
1177 HANCOCK — 39 FRANKLIN
QUINCY
PRE. 1234 — PRE. 2410

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street — Tel. 733

In addition to our usual variety of Cakes, Cookies, and Pies, we are featuring Muffins that are DIFFERENT
HOT CROSS BUNS
Wednesdays and Fridays
COTTAGE GARDEN
"Distinctly Different"
16 PUTNAM ST. — TEL. 3693

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meals Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

F. H. Lane Company
Get Ready for Easter!
The New Styles Are Here
Spring Suits, Topcoats and Hats

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY
1885 — 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

HAVERHILL

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue — Tel. 5310

NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service
CLAUDE S. SHANNON
Florist
POTTED PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS for EASTER
12 Commonwealth Avenue — Tel. 2013

EASTER FOOTWEAR
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Complete Line of Ladies Novelty and Sport Footwear, at reasonable prices.
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP

HINGHAM

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

NEW 1939
FRIGIDAIRE
Super Value 6 cu. ft.
$149.75 Delivered
DRISCOLL RADIO & ELECTRIC
SOUTH STREET — HING. 0018

HOLYOKE

Sale!
New Spring
DRESSES 6.79
Saturday—Last Day
Every type Dress Imaginable for Misses, Women, Juniors and Half Sizes. A complete choice of our entire stock now for your Easter selection.
Dress Shop—Third Floor
STEIGER'S
HOLYOKE

You will feel happier in your pair of the lovely new Health Spot Shoes built for comfort all day long.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

Friends
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
(except Arrow Shirts and Shoes)
20% Off
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
High Street at Suffolk
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

LAWRENCE

For EASTER
We have the loveliest of
Spring Flowers and Flowering Plants
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 Pleasant Street, Methuen, Mass.
MEMBER F. T. D. — Tel. 23310

Now Ready!
New Spring Stock of Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
275 ESSEX STREET

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

Saturday Is
RECORD DAY
on our 4th Floor
Greater Savings on Spring Apparel for Juniors and Girls
Cherry & Webb's

Helen S. Tewksbury
Distinctive Hats
Fifth Floor
Central Building

Let a NuBone
FOUNDATION GARMENT
insure the success of your spring and summer clothes
Free Home Fitting
NuBone Corset Shop
Bay State Building, Room 517 — Tel. 27530

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.
Native Fowl, 5 lb. avg. wt. ..... lb. 35c
Boned Five Rib Roast ..... lb. 37c
Florida Indian River Juice Oranges doz. 19c
Florida Indian River Grapefruit 5 for 25c
All for 37c
Pure Strained Orange Blossom Honey 2½ lb. pail 33c, 5 lb. pail 59c
Cape Cod Cook's Delicious Clam Chowder 16 oz. tin, 2 for 29c

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET — LEX. 1000

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let a BON MARCHE
Budget Plate
help you with your Easter Shopping
The Bon Marche
"Merchandise of MERIT only"

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
We're 103 years old. Help us celebrate by attending our
Big Anniversary Sale
You'll look many springs younger this year. See the new
Spring Coats and Suits
and you'll know the reason why.
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

None Too Soon to Select Your
Easter Greeting Cards
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
DONALDSON'S

LYNN

Right Goods — *Fair Prices*

NEW APPAREL
for
Spring and Easter
for Men—Women—Boys and Girls
Extensive assortments from which to make the most satisfying selections.
BESSE-ROLFE STORE
Market Street Corner Oxford Street

Order Today!
New Ayer Beauty Caddy
Contains Harriet Hubbard Ayer Luxuria Cream, Face Powder, Pink Clover Perfume, etc.
Priced Only $1.00
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET, LYNN
Call Breakers 3737

MALDEN

A complete line of
Curtains and Draperies
for your home
Special curtains made to order
JONES STORES

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Quincy, 1233 Hancock St. Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Waltham, 433 Moody St.

EASTER SHOES
For All the Family
Shop Early—Best Selections
Now! SELBY'S STYL-EEZ, FLORSHEIMS, W. L. DOUGLAS, many others!
Louis Klane's
61 Pleasant St. — Next Mystic Theatre

Get Your Ham for Easter
at
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant St. — Tel. Mal. 0563

FOR EASTER
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
HIGGINS — 102 Pleasant St. Malden — Tel. 1487

MARSHFIELD

MARSHFIELD
Gentleman's estate of 25 acres. Stately old (1750) square Colonial resting on slope and commanding beautiful vista of rolling hills and North River. One thousand feet frontage on water. House comprises 9 rooms, with 4 master chambers, 2 baths on second floor. Maid's room and bath on first. 6 fireplaces, screened porch overlooking beautifully landscaped grounds and water. Ideally suited for year-round residence. Write or telephone.
William Apperson Gardner
exclusive agent
Brook St. — Tel. 772 Scituate

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS — COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

Mobilgas — Mobilubrication
Don's Service Station
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. — Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.
Flowers, Plants and Corsages of Distinction
245 West Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1628

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY — Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.

America's Finest Anthracite Coal
Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
INCORPORATED
158 Essex Street — Tel. 0794-0795

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Smart Spring Footwear for Men and Women for Boys and Girls
347 MAIN STREET

French Doll Beauty Shoppe
announces their new
Rilling Koolerwave Machineless Permanent
In addition to their regular Eugene, Realistic and Gabrieleen
For Easter let us give you an individual hair style and manicure

NEEDHAM

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

McNEILLY'S APPAREL SHOP
Theatre Building, Needham
As Seen in Vogue
Van Raalte Gloves
Dainty Styles in all the new colors .... 1.00 pair

Try WHITE BROS.
"that creamy milk"
Telephones:
GRAnite 8000 — NEEdham 0421
Hyannis 309 — Kingston 186-2

Granulated Sugar ..... 10 lbs. 49c
Fancy Fresh Fowl ..... lb. 29c
Gold Medal Flour ..... lg. bag 89c
Legs of Spring Lamb ..... lb. 27c
Sutton's Market
Phone Needham 1643 — Free Delivery

Betty Gray Shop
Specializing in everything for children from birth to early teens.
Toys—Books—Silk Hosiery
Handkerchiefs—Gifts
Greeting Cards and Wrappings
927 Great Plain Ave. — Need. 0325-M

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy — Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedfo Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Schraffi's Candies, Dinner

Perry THE FLORIST
72 Spring St., next West Y. W. C. A.
"Say It with Flowers" at Easter

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
592 Pleasant Street
General Electric Refrigerators
1939—6 cu. ft., special at $149.95
Same Mechanics and Guarantee as in all General Electric Refrigerators

Cards for Easter
HUTCHINSON'S
222 UNION ST.
And Novelties, including the "talking" cards.

Heating, Sheet Metal Work Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Tel. 7934-R — Shop Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane — 206 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. — New Bedford, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT

THE MILLINERY SHOPPE
Smart Spring Models
FLORENCE M. CORPORON
116 HIGH STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton
433 CENTRE ST.
New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street — BEA. 2092

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street — New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Cen. New. 3810 — Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Cameras — Supplies
Movie Equipment
ATWOOD'S CAMERA SHOPS
91 Union St., Newton Centre
279 Walnut St., Newtonville
Popular Boston Prices

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

NORWOOD

NORWOOD BAKERS
Complete outfits for children for Easter

CLOTHING
for all the family
ORENT BROTHERS

"At Your Service" Cliff's Band Box
Cleaning—Pressing
Tailoring
Fur Storage and Moth Proofing
Telephone
Norwood 1668
168 WALPOLE STREET

PITTSFIELD

Hy-Att Gas Service
Pyrofax
Gas Ranges—Refrigeration
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes

WHITE ROSE
PURE JELLIES
Grape, Crabapple, Mint or Quince
Large 10-oz. Reg 15c Jar — 10c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
New Spring Styles
and
Jack-O-Lantern
Shoes for Children
100 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 — 631 North St. — Open Eves.

ANNA FERGUSON — ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 East St., Bu er Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 — RES. 2-0030

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

England Brothers
Easter is just two weeks off.
ARE YOU READY? We are.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue — Tel. 2-1561

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEETING PUBLIC DEMAND
We are pleased to announce the opening of our enlarged storage vaults—the last word in air conditioned, moth proofed, fire proofed, theft proofed, bonded protection.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS — CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET — GRANITE 6613

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' — CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston — Pres. 0839

Trademarked Fuels
Blue Coal — New England Coke
Cleercoal — Cities Service Oil
QUINCY COAL and FUEL OIL CO.
PRE. 0047

READING

OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT and HEATING OILS
See Us on Our Budget Plan
Earle H. Chapin
134 HIGH ST., READING — READING 0599

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading
READING 0044

PERCY N. SWEETSER
N. E. COKE
HEAT REGULATOR

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
583 MAIN ST. — Tel. READ. 0461
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

SHARON

THE PETTEE COMPANY
NEW SPRING COLORS
in
NO-MEND HOSIERY

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT ELECTRIC and RADIO
Automotive Electrician
RCA and ZENITH RADIOS
Over 24 Models to choose from
BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
2 South Street — Foxboro 505

SOMERVILLE

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office 20 Pearl St. — Somerset 0638-R

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENNY GASOLINE — Solvented — Chases Carbon
Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street — Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass Ave., Arlington

Gross Tailors & Cleansers
1016 Broadway, Som. 2622
362-8 Mystic Ave., Som. 2633
13 College Ave., Davis Square
Expert Work on Cleansing Remodeling—Relining
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
2 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal — *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

W. J. LAUGHLIN
We Carry
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Everything in the Food Line
831 MAIN STREET — OPEN EVENINGS

WATERTOWN

Call Mid. 3818 or ask any of our drivers to tell you why the CREAM TOP BOTTLE is your guarantee of the best milk.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.,
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING INSPECTION
April 1 opens the Spring Inspection drive of the Registry of Motor Vehicles. Have your car inspected early to avoid last-minute delay.
While your car is in the shop, why not condition it for Spring?
OIL CHANGE and LUBRICATION
MOTOR TUNE-UP
BODY TIGHTENING
REMOVE FENDER and BODY DENTS
COLLEGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
Official Inspection Station No. 2185
161 Linden Street — Wellesley 2710
We are glad to call for your car.

"DRESSMAKER" HATS
by Terr-Germaine
15 Central St., Wellesley — Tel. 1028-R

VERA CHASE
BEAUTY SALON
Custom Permanents and Hair Stylists
574 Washington St. (Seiler's Block)
Wel. 2184
Falmouth (Summer Season)

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1939

Mobil Certified Lubrication
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephones Wel. 1276 or 1578
Let us condition your car for Spring—"Bumper to Bumper"

Now is the time to prepare for the EASTER Holidays
Get your permanent before warm weather arrives
Ruth Hodgkins Beauty Salon
24 Grove St. (opp. Seiler's) — Wellesley 0160

★ STAR MARKET CO., Inc.
Special This Week
Roasting Chickens
4 lb. average, 27c lb.
583 Washington St. — Wel. 2820

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINCHESTER

Lignophol
A Penetrating and Wax Finish for Wood Floors
H. C. WINTON
HARDWARE
Mt. Vernon St., Winchester Tel. 0685

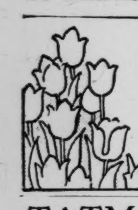
WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

The Dorothy Hat Shop
14 Woodside Ave. Ocean 3039
Special Display of
NEW HATS
for Easter

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
Automatic Heating
Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL ST. 3-7281



Gladden Every Day With Flowers
SUNNYSIDE
GREEN HOUSES
2 Boxford St.
Dial 2-4667

TATMAN & PARK
Insurance
of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

Easter Greeting Cards
Bibles, Testaments and other items appropriate for the season.
DAVIS & BANISTER
INCORPORATED
24 Pearl Street, Worcester

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos. 600 feet up—grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 55/- to 70/-. Illus. tariff "W V."

CARS FOR HIRE

MIDDX.—3/6 per hour, plus 1d. a mile; luxurious 8 cyl. multi. horse-power saloon cars with uniformed chauffeurs; no mileage restrictions, 24 hour service. C'WNAUTO, 20a, York Street Twickenham. POPesgrove 4000.

FLATS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH—When you retire Bournemouth offers you all that can be desired. A booklet will be sent to all interested on application to the LANSDOWNE ESTATE CO., LANSDOWNE HOUSE.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

Rogers (Prop. L. & P. Keen)
42-43 Ellacombe Road, Torquay
Grocery—Fruit—Vegetables
Deliveries by own van.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist. Eugene Permanent Waving, whole head 21/-. 106 Kew Rd., Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 2611 Richmond.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CAMBERLEY—For 12 weeks, modern house fully furnished; linen, glass, china, plate, etc.; electricity, fuel and garden produce; cook and house-parlourmaid; 3 reception rooms, 3 double bedrooms, dressing-room, 1 single room (besides maid's room), 3 bathrooms; H. and C. basins in 3 rooms, soft water; garage for 2; from May to August. For further details apply Box W-1294, BCM/CSM, London.

ILFORD (9 miles London)—Freehold, detached brick-built bungalow; 3 bedrooms, lounge, bathroom, kitchen; garage, workshop, garden; price £850, or would let 5 guineas monthly, exclusive. Write "OWNER," 23 Blenheim Ave., Ilford.

SURREY—On high ground; house for sale freehold, about ¼ acre; 4-5 bedrooms, 3 recept.; garage attached; central heating; all modern conveniences; £1750. Apply SANDIFORD, The Mount, Virginia Water.

HOUSES TO LET

SUSSEX—Well furnished and equipped small detached house by sea; garage; long or short period; moderate rent. Box W-118, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

SURREY—All classes of insurance; motor policies, lowest rates with security. F. E. FAWCETT, "Sherwood," Ashurst Road, Tadworth. Burgh Heath 1027.

NEEDLEWORK

BROADSTONE, Dorset—THE NEEDLEWORK SHOP—WOOLS, NEEDLEWORK, SILKS, THREADS; knitted garments to measure. MRS. HOLLANDS, The Broadway.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

COULSDON, Surrey—"The Nest," 28 Brighton Road. Comfortable home for one or two guests, or rooms with or without service; large garden, garage. Phone Uplands 2779.

E. SUSSEX—ATTRACTIVE OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE—Modern conveniences; beautiful scenery; good catering; 2½ gns. Northiam 62. Mrs. Bowerman, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Nr. Hawkhurst.

WORTHING, Sussex—Paying guests received in charming house; nice residential part. Mrs. Church, Elton Lodge, 24, Selden Rd. Ph. 5256.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BIRMINGHAM, 165 White Road, Quinton—Two rooms to let furnished; would suit married couple or lady at business.

HASTINGS—Furnished. Two bedsitting rooms and diningroom; use bath, light, etc.; central, moderate terms. F. Adams, 105 Cambridge Rd.

SEAFORD, SUSSEX—Comfortable room, bed and breakfast; centrally situated; private sittingroom available. Apply: MISS WILLINK, 16a Littlecroft Lane.

TO LET

HARROW, Middx.—Furnished maisonette, 2 sitting, 3-4 bedrooms, bath, radiators; garage; tennis; maid available; 4 gns. weekly; charming position, quiet. Box W-1320, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
54 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
PHONE BEXHILL 197

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 9
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision Resident Director
MARY STAMPTON

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
Rackhams
BIRMINGHAM

EDGAR TURNER
Photographer
Enlargements of Quality Lantern Slides
Old Photographs Reproduced
1 BARNSLEY ROAD, EDGBASTON 17.
Telephone Bearwood 2015

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY M. I. P.
Established 1870
568, Moseley Road 12
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

Anderson & McAuley
LTD.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND LINGERIE.
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
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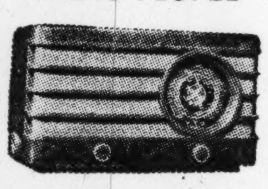

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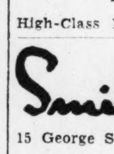

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

The Flowers That Bloom— Tra La!

Mr. Scroggins smiled at the six young Squiffletrees who were arranging their napkins under their chins at the Scroggins table, with Mrs. Scroggins' help. He felt so good that a song slipped from his lips: "The flowers that bloom in the Spring, Tra La!"

The Squiffletrees giggled, for they never heard a grown person sing Tra La before, especially in the morning.

"People don't sing at the table," Mrs. S said.

"I wasn't at the table," her husband replied.

Everyone smiled leniently, including Mrs. Scroggins.

"Well, if you have to sing," she said, "I can think of nothing better to sing about than flowers blooming."

Scroggins kept singing.

There was a scratching at the door.

"Sounds like Fib," said Scroggins. The door opened. "It is Fib," he exclaimed as that pert person came in.

Fib's very wings seemed to ripple with excitement. "Flowers are blooming in a building," he said; "and if you want to see them, I can show you."

Mr. Scroggins smiled in a superior manner. "There," he pointed out to his wife. "You see! I sang the right thing!"

Questions flew at Fib. "Where are the flowers? Are there many? What colors are they? Etc." He answered them all and urged everyone to come and see them. Mrs. S said she thought it would be best to go after breakfast. Fib agreed heartily, for Mrs. Scroggins thoughtfully had asked him to have some breakfast with them.

They left the dishes on the table, put on their things, and hurried to a big building. It was filled with flowers. There were jonquils and daffodils, tulips and roses, chrysanthemums and orchids. There were little houses nestling in green and mossy banks.

The young Squiffletrees were so excited they quivered; and Mrs. Scroggins was so happy she scarcely could walk. Fib went about from place to place pointing out things to see, with as much pride as though he had invented the Flower Show.

Mr. Scroggins swung his cane and kept humming, "The flowers that bloom in the Spring, Tra La!" Everyone said, including his wife, that he could sing the words as often as he wanted to, and at any time or place—even at the table, before breakfast.—**George L. Moore.**

Party Fun

Three and One

Each player in this game is given a pencil and a sheet of paper for scoring.

The leader then points to some player and says, for example: "Name three Italian composers, and a domestic animal." The player may name perhaps "Verdi, Rossini, Donizetti, and a horse"—thereby scoring four points. If he cannot name all four called for in two minutes, he scores a point for each one given, and forfeits the remaining names to the other players, who thus have an opportunity to increase their individual scores by adding one point for each correct answer they may supply.

The leader then tells another player to name four different persons or things, and so on.

The combinations of three and one should be varied as much as possible so that a quick shift of thought will be necessary in each case. One might say for instance: "Name three wild flowers, and the capital of Peru;" or "three American rivers beginning with M, and the author of 'Vanity Fair;'" etc.

The game is played as long as desired. At the end of the period, scores are added, the winner being the player who has the most points. —Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

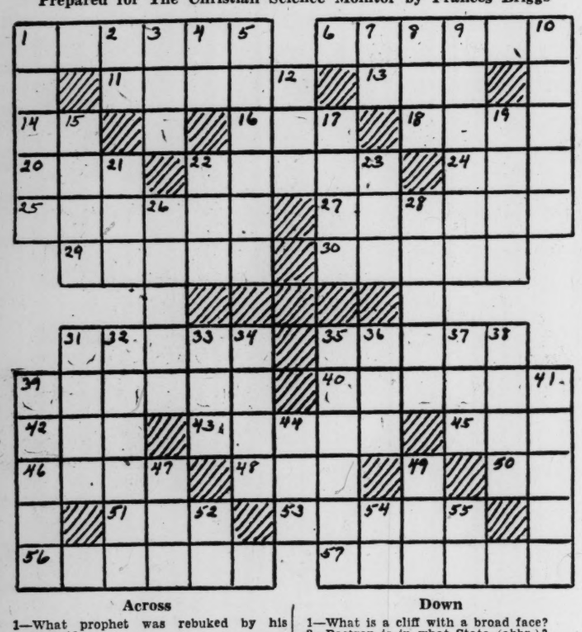
Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Quotation

NOT he that beginneth, but he that perseveres unto the end, shall have the crown.
—FRANCIS OF ASSISI.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What prophet was rebuked by his mount?
6—What are often used to season soups?
11—The rod of whom became a serpent?
13—What number is used by baseball scorers to designate pitcher?
14—Bryce Canyon is in what State (abbr.)?
16—Those who visit Regents' Park, London, enjoy what?
18—What is another name for the robin sandpiper?
20—What was it that Jack Sprat could not eat?
22—What Puerto Rican palm resembles royal palm?
24—What vine covers many walls and buildings?
25—What player tosses ball to batsman in rounders?
27—What is used by tailors and dressmakers to transfer patterns to cloth?
29—The smallest amount is what?
30—How many ages of man are mentioned by Shakespeare?
31—Camels can go for days without what?
35—What is the month of showers?
39—What is a kind of short jacket extending no lower than waist?
40—In baseball, what are bases on balls?
42—Who is a famous Stowe heroine?
43—Dried shell of what fruit may be used as dipper?
45—What would you find in an atlas?
46—Who was Babylonian god of wisdom?
48—What direction is often coupled with "to"?
50—What is longest river in Italy?
51—Thespians do what?
53—Where would you spend a rupee?
56—Who would sell a bowler?
57—What is a short poem, usually amatory?

Down

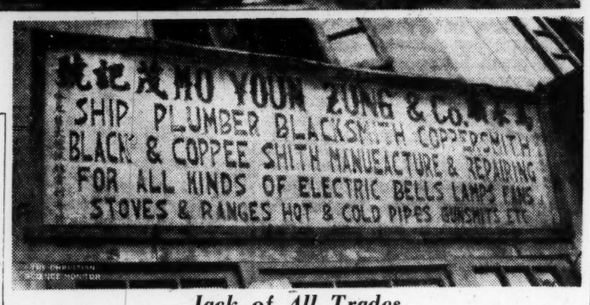
1—What is a cliff with a broad face?
2—Bastrop is in what State (abbr.)?
3—What Swiss river flows to Thun?
4—What suffix denotes "pertaining to"?
5—Who composed "The Magic Flute"?
7—What Chinese measure equals 1/10 sheng?
8—What fluid is used for writing?
9—What Italian city is famous for its canals and bridges?
10—What butterfly is usually brown and gray?
12—What is a wooden peg, pin, or block, of the size of a brick?
15—What is a Chinese money of account?
17—Who are players not having their innings?
19—You would bake in what?
21—Golfers often do what?
22—What is opposed to "no"?
23—Exist.
26—What poet wrote love lyrics to Beatrice?
28—Who were subdued by Charlemagne?
31—Israelites did what to obtain woolen garments?
32—What island is off northern coast of Tayabas Province, Luzon, P. I.?
33—What is singular of "areg"?
34—What is top covering of a building?
35—What is a strip of planking along the side of a boat (pl.)?
36—A harness saddle is what?
37—A distinctive doctrine is what?
38—What is a place in waterfall where fish can shoot up in ascending stream?
39—What is a carpenter's worktable?
41—What is a trough to conduct grain to or from a receptacle?
44—Who kept gate of temple in time of Ezra?
47—In what month was James Whitcomb Riley born (abbr.)?
49—What is one of metals mentioned in Num. 31:22?
52—Symbol for tellurium is what?
54—What is first of seven syllables used in solmization?
55—Article.

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Camera Club Varieties

Conway Bridge and Castle
One of England's Finest Examples of Medieval Walled Town and Castle. Photographed by Miss B. H. Wade, Hendon, Eng.

'The Good Earth'
A Chinese Peasant Farmer, Submitted by C. H. Whitaker, Chungking, China



Jack of All Trades
This Business Sign in Shanghai Was Snapped by L. Calhoun, LaSalle, Ill.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Earnest of the Spirit'

On two different occasions, during the course of his second letter to the Corinthian church, the Apostle Paul makes reference to "the earnest of the Spirit," which he say has been given to believers by God Himself (II Cor. 1:22; 5:5).

Now the Greek word *arrabon*, which is translated "earnest" in these passages, means, in effect, "pledge or surety"; but the early papyri, written in the same type of somewhat colloquial Greek which is found in the New Testament, provide us with an even clearer and more vivid concept of the way in which the term was employed in those days.

One of these fragments of papyrus, then, tells of a woman who was selling a cow. The purchaser could not afford to pay the whole sum at once, but he did hand over so much as *arrabon* (i. e., "earnest money," or, as we would say, "down payment"), the very word used by Paul. God then, as the idiom of the Greek would seem to suggest, provides at the very start the down payment or guarantee of the Spirit.

In Lighter Vein

Cause and Effect

"Are you in favor of women taking part in public affairs?"

"It's all right if you really want the affairs public."

That Man's In Again!

Poet: "Whenever I read a beautiful spring poem it makes me feel like a bird and I want to fly above the clouds."

Editor: "Yes, every time I read one it makes me soar."

Just the Man!

Sergeant: "Any one here know anything about music?"

Several recruits: "Yes, sergeant."

Sergeant: "Then go move the piano to the concert hall."—Long Beach Sun.

Ahem!

Gentleman: "I'd love to marry you some day."

Film Actress: "All right, I'll put you on my wedding list."

Newspaper Stuff

"I've just returned from photographing big game in Africa."

"Well, well, any gnus?"—Pasadena Post.

Things Are Cheaper

Editor: "I'll give you $2 for this anecdote about President Roosevelt."

Joke Writer: "What's the matter with you? You gave me $3 for that anecdote when it was about President Coolidge!"

Daily Anecdote

He Got the Job

President Coolidge dispensed his kindly helpfulness as he did his dry humor—quietly and unobtrusively.

One day during his administration, a young cub reporter, a son of one of his friends, appeared at the White House and was taken in to see the President. In the brief conversation that followed, the young man explained that he was anxious to get a job with one of the Washington news bureaus; whereupon Mr. Coolidge said, "Sit down there and see what kind of job I have."

After the President had received a number of callers and was again alone with the young man, he pointed to a plaque on the wall and asked, "See that inscription over there?"

The cub reporter read it. "Oh, isn't that a fine tribute?"

"Don't know; never read it," said Mr. Coolidge. His instinct for journalism told him that he had provided the young man with a front page story, if the youngster knew how to write it.

The aspiring reporter did write the story, and got the coveted job.

Quietly Doing Good

The greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth and have it found out by accident.—Lamb.

Did You Ever Wonder

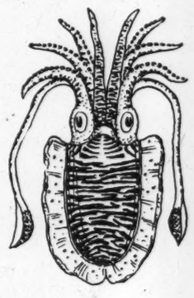
What Animal Gives Us the Cuttlebone?

The familiar porous white cuttlebone found poked between the wires of bird cages comes from a sea creature with ten arms, called a cuttlefish. Cuttle means "knife"; and it is thought that the cuttlefish got its name because of the fact that it contains the flat, bladelike bone that we know as a cuttlebone.

The cuttlefish is related to the octopus and the squid. It has a somewhat flattened body which is bordered by narrow, ribbonlike fins. Five pairs of arms encircle its mouth. Four of the pairs have suckers the whole length of their under surface. The fifth pair is much longer than the others and has suckers only in the palms of the enlargements at their tips.

Cuttlefish swim forward by means of a wavelike or undulating movement of their fins. However, on being alarmed or on sighting an enemy, this curious creature darts backward, propelled by a jet of water which it expels through a nozzle-like opening. This means of propulsion is identical in principle with that of skyrockets and rocket ships; that is, the action of forcing the water out through a small opening results in a reaction of equal force which tends to push the cuttlefish backward.

There is a sac or pocket in the cuttlefish, from which it expels a dark cloud of inky fluid when attacked. This cloud takes and maintains temporarily a definite shape in the water and is thought to serve as a dummy figure to hold the attention of the enemy while the cuttlefish scuttles off.



This inky fluid is called "sepia," and is used for making brown watercolor pigment. The cuttlebone is not only used to provide caged birds with something on which to sharpen and polish their beaks, but also as a dentrifice, for fine polishing, and for dusting unsized paper to prevent the ink from spreading. When used for this latter purpose, the substance is called "pounce."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

What do ye imagine against the LORD? *he will make an utter end: affliction shall not rise up the second time.*—NAHUM 1:9.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Help When Needed

Los Angeles

"We've had such an exciting morning at our store that I simply must tell you about it!" This, from one business woman to another, as they were seated in a busy restaurant one noon recently. This was the story:

An employee of her firm, who was much loved, had gone home the night before to her very modest bungalow, only to find that everything she possessed of value had been stolen.

The next morning, when she returned to business, one member of the firm who heard the story, immediately suggested to the other employees that here was a chance to be helpful. So he began the contribution by putting down a dollar; and within a short time, other gifts had increased the amount to more than $70. Later on, the one who proposed this plan asked the privilege of increasing his donation to $5. This act was doubly appreciated because it was the first opportunity many of his associates had had to realize the warmth of his generosity.

"And you know," she continued, "we were also so glad to have this chance to do something for that woman, because all of us have long admired her very much. I've been told that she's very conscientious in her religious beliefs, and her attitude during this experience was certainly a fine demonstration of faith."

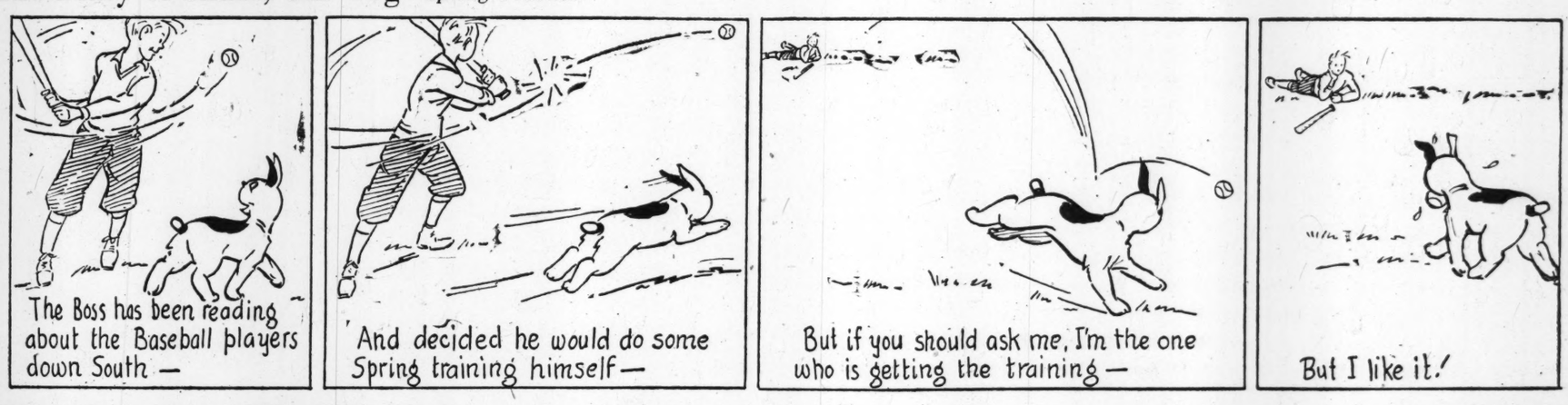
Joy

One inch of joy surmounts of grief a span,
Because to laugh is proper to the man.
—Rabelais

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Practical Painting*

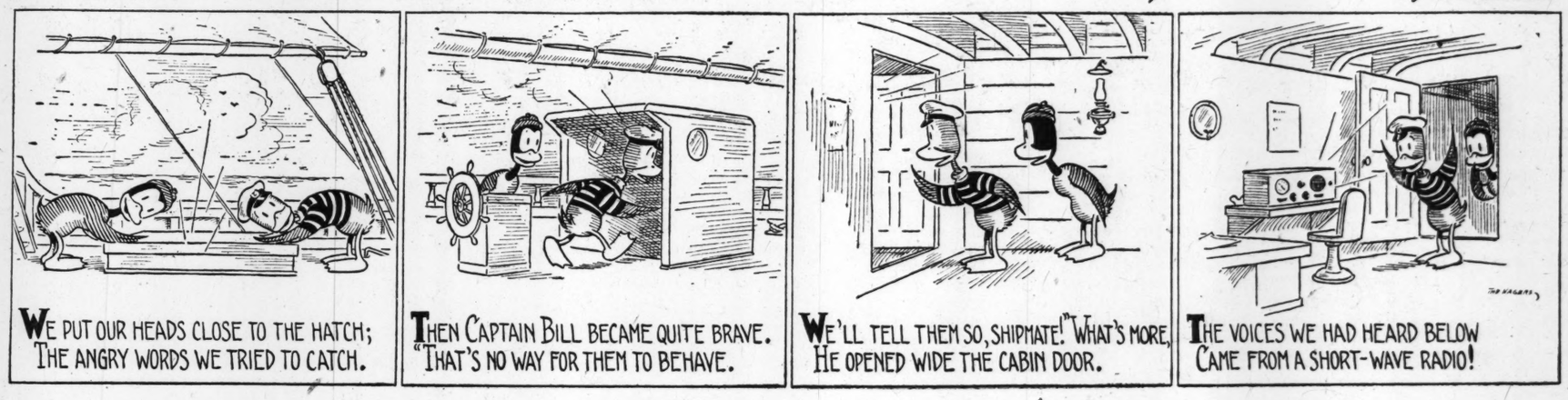
By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Spring Practice*



The Adventures of Waddles—*Just Another Radio Drama*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A British Tradition

"WE SHALL proceed upon the principle that any nation of Europe which starts up with a determination to oppose a Power which is the common enemy of all nations, becomes instantly our essential ally." These words explain how a British Government which refused to calculate on Russian collaboration to stop the Third Reich's drive before Munich can now consider favorably the possibility of an understanding with the Soviet Government.

Mr. Chamberlain obviously is disillusioned. Unfortunately for him he could not feel certain, *before* Munich, that the Third Reich wanted more than the fulfillment of an ideal which the democracies themselves championed, namely national self-determination. The gravity of the risk this uncertainty compelled him to take lay in the fact that *after* Munich it would be rather late to attempt to stop the National Socialists, even were the world's worst apprehensions about German policy to prove correct.

One may better understand the change of attitude expressed by British Government spokesmen in recent weeks, and more notably in the last few days, toward Russia and toward Germany by realizing that "the principle" of alignment with "any nation" which offers help in opposing a "Power which has become the common enemy of all nations" is a well established rule of procedure for Britain.

Indeed, these phrases, which so effectively explain Britain's position today, are not from the statement Mr. Chamberlain made in the House of Commons Thursday, but from a declaration by George Canning, British Foreign Secretary, in 1808. They turned out to have especial meaning for Napoleon. From Mr. Chamberlain's statement it is sufficient to quote:

> His Majesty's Government already have made clear that recent actions of the German Government have raised the question whether that Government is not seeking by successive steps to dominate Europe and perhaps even to go farther than that. Were this interpretation of the intention of the German Government to prove correct, His Majesty's Government feel bound to say that this would rouse the successful resistance of this and other countries who prize their freedom, as similar attempts have done in the past.

Words did not deter Napoleon. And unless they are used today to make plain the point at which British resistance will crystallize, the uncertainty that preceded 1914 may again hide from those who most need to see it the inevitability of Britain's opposing by "all means" in her power a procedure under which independent states are obliged to yield up their freedom under threat of force. How far Reichsführer Hitler can go before that opposition takes tangible form is one of the most important questions Germany's leader can ask himself. It is becoming clear he cannot any longer base his calculations on a Britain divided by matters of conscience where his aims are concerned.

Economic Attrition

THERE can no longer be any doubt about Great Britain's determination to meet the challenge to its security by preparation on a scale hitherto undreamed of in time of peace. The money that may now be borrowed for its defense services has been raised from £400,000,000 to £800,000,000. The amount to be spent in the coming year is estimated at the colossal figure of £580,000,000; and in the speech in which he explained the situation to the House of Commons, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, made it clear that there was no certainty that similar sums might not be needed in succeeding years.

The pace that is now being set in expenditure on armaments indicates a rake's progress toward bankruptcy and ruin. With its greater resources, and the reserves due to economy in the past, Great Britain may find consolation in the fact that it can stand the racket better than its competitors. The "bloodless war" is turning into a war of economic attrition in which the country that can stave off economic ruin longest seems most likely to survive.

Mr. Chamberlain makes no attempt to disguise the seriousness of what is happening, and insists that it would be criminal to allow the situation to go on developing without making a determined effort to stop it. But until the will to peace is present in other countries, he points out that it would be useless to call a disarmament conference. Britain is showing that it can play the game of colossal armaments as effectively as the dictators.

The dictators have now to ask themselves—Do war and threats of war pay? Do they stand to gain by a competition which is draining the resources of all to the advantage of none? Mr. Chamberlain says that he is "watching for every opportunity that may come to try to persuade other Governments of the folly of the course we are all pursuing." Will the dictators listen to this overture for peace and disarmament?

The Spending Advocate Yields

FOR many months the chief or at least most highly placed defender in the United States of governmental spending for recovery's sake has been Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Now Mr. Eccles gracefully bows to the recognized majority sentiment against his course and bids democracy have its way if it can achieve economy. His attitude is to be commended.

Although he is apprehensive that "disastrous results" may follow a policy of retrenchment now, he is willing to give way to a course which may win the greater confidence of those business leaders on whom falls the task of stimulating private employment. He virtually challenges the congressional leaders of the economy bloc to accomplish the savings in the national budget which would be necessary to establish a balance. This, of course, is beyond any immediate goal they have set. Senator Byrd and Senator Harrison have spoken only of "a start" or "an approach" toward bringing expenditures within revenues. To make such a start will be something.

The same day Mr. Eccles was appearing before a Senate committee the House of Representatives Appropriations committee reported an agricultural appropriation bill with $250,000,000 inserted for farm parity payments, and it was rumored that farm-state members were logrolling for a still larger appropriation by trading votes with city representatives who want the full $150,000,000 restored to President Roosevelt's relief appropriation. Between farm blocs, relief blocs, veterans' blocs, rivers and harbors blocs, CCC blocs, highway blocs, national defense blocs and other special interests there is little danger that spending will be allowed to fall off so rapidly as to do harm. The question is whether these groups now will submit as frankly and fairly as Mr. Eccles has submitted to the national wish for economy.

Triumphs

A PROUD armada of German warships parades into Memel. Chancellor Hitler makes another triumphal entry. Tanks and troops, military might of every kind attests the glory and heroism of another conquest. German generals who managed the heroic victory over Czecho-Slovakia receive medals. It is a day for power, pride, and parades.

Inevitably they suggest contrasts in power and heroism. There is the force of free thought. There is the record of thousands of men and women suffering every brutality and indignity, scrubbing gutters and spit upon, but keeping unconquered their courage and self-respect. There is the story of the Czechs, sacrificing for world peace in September, daring to sing their national anthem in the streets of Prague in March as the "conquerors" rolled in in armored cars, manifesting throughout an invincible self-control.

There are some pages of immortal and unmedaled heroism in the struggle of Spanish democrats against Fascist machines. There are the unnumbered hardships and heroisms of women staying at home while men go to fight. There are the unnoticed defiances by the unarmed victims of bombers in China and Ethiopia. There are the uncounted cases of men hated but not giving way to hating, praying for their persecutors. There is the simple greatness of all those who have ruled their spirit instead of taking a city. These will not begrudge triumphal parades or military medals to those who need them.

A Port Protest From Boston

BOSTON'S Port Authority is not letting any barnacles gather on the soles of its emissary's shoes these days. In trotting him off to Washington with complaints that a South American steamship line is favoring New York through rate discrimination, the local port may be doing New England importers a useful service. Tucked away in the Port Authority's brief case are charges that rates on wool from the River Plate to New York are $1.50 a bale below the Boston rate; and rates on dog food $1 less to New York.

As judge, jury and policeman, the United States Marine Commission may hold that the alleged rate differentials fairly offset the geographical advantage Boston enjoys by being nearer to River Plate markets than New York. Then again, the Commission may find that the government-subsidized shipping company, against which the protest is made, is giving unfair preference to consignments routed to New York which incidentally is the company's home port. New England importers, meanwhile, can rest assured that officials in the sixteenth-floor offices of the Custom House tower in Boston are keeping a weather eye cocked on whatever affects their interests.

For De-Urbanization

Book News of the Day

RALPH L. WOODS joins the increasing army of writers, sociologists and engineers who disapprove of a metropolitan America. In his provocative AMERICA REBORN (New York: Longmans, Green. $3) he proposes to refashion America, nearer to the heart's desire—heart's desire being the decentralization of American industry and American life.

Mr. Woods experiences no difficulty in establishing the proposition that population, industry and financial power are concentrated mainly in the congested cities of the Northeast. The fact that 66 per cent of the nation's manufacturing values and 74 per cent of its total wage bill are stuffed into 14 per cent of the land area in the Northeast is evidence enough.

That there are social and economic abuses attendant upon city congestion there can be no doubt. Mr. Woods mobilizes a telling list of indictments, which are impressive by sheer force of their length. But his catalogue of the social blights of urbanization suffers from lack of someone to take the other side. His treatment of crime, health, social insecurity, technical sensitivity, poverty, and the status of children in the cities would have been stronger if he could have demonstrated that rural areas are much better off. Accounts of the share croppers in the South and the lot of itinerant workers in the agricultural and fruit regions of the West vie with those of Mr. Woods about the cities.

The author is most telling in his revelation of economic waste implicit in thousand-mile hauls to and from cities and in the concentration of credit in the cities and its despotic control over the nation. He is particularly provocative and almost tempts us to concede his case as he discusses the disappearance of forces that caused city growth. Mobile electric power in place of immobile steam, and modern roads and swift planes, railroads and trucks in place of yesterday's slow access to the hinterlands, represent logical centrifugal forces that well may assist decentralization.

But Mr. Woods seems to be on less solid ground in his major thesis. Social and economic evils result largely from concentration of wealth and maldistribution of income; he holds. Decentralization, he believes, would reverse the whole process, modify profits, atomize large industrial concerns and make for a happier independent America.

Mr. Woods then tells his readers that some industrial establishments have already started the process of decentralizing their plants. But he admits that their migrations are in response to the need for more economical location. This suggests that industry may decentralize in search of lower labor costs, lower transportation costs and more profit. In short decentralization may still further concentrate wealth and power. It is significant that, as we discover the beginnings of industrial decentralization in the United States, there is an actual concentration of holdings in the major New York City banks.

Such undertakings as the TVA suggest the kind of decentralization that might obtain Mr. Woods' objectives. Not only is the inducement for resettlement offered in terms of cheap power, but the social and economic arrangements are so reformed that men have a new opportunity for independence and security.

Mr. Woods has written a stimulating book and has successfully called attention to abuses of urbanization. He has not, however, in the opinion of this reviewer, established his proposition that decentralization, even if it could be achieved, would correct the disequilibriums of which he rightly complains. It is the stumbling block of many who would improve the contemporary scene that they believe they can eradicate abuses on some easier level than that of a definitive victory over the basic forces of maladjustment. R. M. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Satan Casting Out Satan?

ONE of the questions often asked these days is as to whether the Christian ministers who declared their rejection of the war system a few years ago stand by that declaration today. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick left no doubt as to his position when, in a recent sermon at the Riverside Church in New York, he applied the text, "How can Satan cast out Satan?" to the current issue between democracies and dictatorships. "One of the most dreadful aspects of our international situation today," Dr. Fosdick said, "is the way we ape the foes we hate. The dictators talk war, so we talk war. They say, vast armaments; so we say, vast armaments. Step by step we become their yes-men. They say, dictatorial control for war's sake; so we propose bills in Washington that provide on the day of war's declaration for the conscription of life, property, labor, conscience and freedom. What apes we are! Fighting evil with evil, we become the evil that we fight. That is the nemesis of thinking that Jesus is a visionary idealist. He is not. His ethic shows a more realistic insight into what is going on in the modern world than does our boasted hard-headedness. Somebody must stand up, stand up by millions among all the nations, where, despite the governments, the people in their homes and hearts want peace; must stand up and cry, 'We're through! We will not go on with war, forever causing more war and that causing more war still.' How can Satan cast out Satan?"—*Christian Century*, New York.

Radio and the Titanic

Log of the Sea

OMITTING known details of the Titanic's collision with an iceberg and her foundering on the night of April 14, 1912, the prime reason for the disaster has come to light and is here recorded.

It seems incredible that a newly-offered piece of first-hand testimony, given two years ago by one of the ship's principal officers, should have gone unnoticed. The witness and the narrator of this astonishing evidence is Commander C. H. Lightoller, R. N. R., senior surviving watch officer of the Titanic, who distinguished himself throughout the course of the disaster as a brave seaman.

So insistent has been the growth of popular belief that Captain E. C. Smith and his principal navigating officers were willfully negligent, that at last, even though his testimony brings direct blame upon a drowned shipmate, the facts came from Commander Lightoller. To understand this belated truth it is best to set down an abstract of the principal wireless messages sent to the Titanic on the Sunday preceding the disaster.

April 14. 9:00 a. m. The Caronia reported bergs, growlers and field ice in 42 degrees N. and 49 to 51 degrees W. This message was acknowledged by Captain Smith.

1:42 p. m. The Baltic reported ice in about the same position. This warning was posted in the chart room of the Titanic at 7:15 p. m. Captain Smith admonished his officers to alertness. Dusk was falling, the night was specially clear, with no moon.

During the day the Titanic had an ice message from the Amerika and relayed this. It was picked up in Washington. The fact that ice was about, and always is to be expected, was well known. None had been seen in the daylight. Cold air, common to the Banks, and exceptionally clear visibility, seldom met with, permitted full speed.

10:00 p. m., or some minutes earlier. A message was sent from the Mesaba, as was brought out at the inquiries, a report to which there had been no answer. Ice was reported immediately ahead of the Titanic. This message was never delivered to the bridge!

11:00 p. m. The Californian, about twenty miles away, wirelessed, "We are stopped and surrounded by ice." This message, as well as the Mesaba report, was received by Phillips, senior operator of the Titanic. It was replied to, not by Captain Smith, who never received it, but by Mr. Phillips. His answer, brought out by the Californian, and others who had picked it up, was "Shut up; keep out. I am talking to Cape Race; you are jamming my signals."

The great ship, carrying many notables, had an enormous wireless traffic in paid messages. None could be refused; at that time one ship could easily interfere with the sending of another.

11:40 p. m. R.M.S. Titanic, going upwards of 22 knots, her bridge uninformed of the last two vital messages, struck the berg!

C Q D and S O S, the new distress call, cracked the air. Operator Evans, sole wireless man of the Californian, having been rebuffed by the Titanic, being utterly exhausted after sixteen hours of duty, took off his headphones a few minutes before the disaster, and turned in.

Radio having failed of its greatest opportunity, visual signals were no more effective. Distress rockets shot upward from the Titanic. The dull watch officer and the master of the Californian saw these, and supposed they were routine night signals of recognition. They actually saw the blaze of the Titanic's lights, and saw them snuff out. This ship was then not more than five miles from the scene.

Shortly after the Mesaba message was sent, the night still clear, Second Officer Lightoller turned the watch over to First Officer Murdoch. The absence of more ice warnings, the perfect weather, and their alert lookouts, lulled them. Captain Smith went to his cabin, but not to turn in.

Now let us listen to Commander Lightoller, speaking over a British broadcast, his address reprinted in The Listener, issue of May, 1937. He told of the progress of the ship, the fact of their awareness of the chance of ice, as all seamen are when on that course.

"Now throughout the day there had been the usual wireless messages from different ships reporting the weather, odd icebergs and so forth, but as none of these bergs reported lay on our course, they didn't directly concern us. But, when the evidence came to be sifted out at the Inquiry held in London afterwards, it then came out that one vital message received in the Titanic's wireless room that night had never been delivered to the bridge. That message came from a ship called the Mesaba, warning all ships of heavy pack ice, icebergs, and field ice, in an area lying right ahead of the Titanic, and what was still worse, not far away. Those immense quantities of ice were abnormal for almost any time of the year and the significance we should have attached to that report can hardly be exaggerated. In my opinion it was a warning of the most vital importance.

"You see, I was Officer of the Watch and in charge of the ship when that Mesaba message came over, and I know perfectly well what I should have done if it had come to my hands. Without a shadow of doubt I should have slowed down at once—that would have been imperative—and sent for the Captain. More than likely, in fact almost certainly, he would have stopped the ship altogether and waited for daylight to feel his way through.

"Anyhow, the long and the short of it is that neither he nor I nor any other officer of the ship got that message."

Commander Lightoller then told of being washed into the sea at the foundering, having helped fill and lower as many life boats as possible. When in the water he was hauled up on the bottom of a crowded overturned collapsible boat, a flat raft-like affair. "Some little time later I found the Senior Wireless Operator (Phillips) was standing just behind me, and from the wireless messages, I figured up in my mind that the Cunard liner Carpathia (one he said was coming to our rescue) should be up about daylight. It was then I first heard of the Mesaba message, and when I said I didn't remember it he told me he'd put it under a paperweight at his elbow and never sent it to the bridge."

Need further comment be made? Phillips and Bride, the Titanic's two operators, were overwhelmed with commercial business. The night was clear; ships had steamed over the banks for years without wireless. Lookouts were doing their duty and the Titanic was unsinkable. Mr. Bride survived the disaster. FELIX RIESENBERG

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mrs. Wilson's Story

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have just read with great interest your very fine review of Mrs. Wilson's "My Memoir." May we call attention, however, to an error of fact which appears in the first sentence of the second section. You state, "Appearing almost in full in the Saturday Evening Post. . . ." The fact of the matter is that only about half of the book appeared serially. As a matter of fact the half which was not serialized contains some of the most interesting portions of Mrs. Wilson's story.

Indianapolis, Ind. A. H. HEPBURN

The Wide Horizon

A Council for National Defense

By William Yandell Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

ONE complaint made about President Roosevelt, even by his friends, is that he improvises too much. It was his great strength in the early days of his administration, in hours fraught with crisis. Today in prospect of crisis on another front—the external—improvised solutions are apt to be particularly dangerous.

Foreign policy and preparedness require the closest and most continuous study to co-ordinate a program of national defense. They require a degree of coherence in policy and in administration among State Department, Army, and Navy and other departments that is not provided short of the President himself. And he has no co-ordinating staff at present to do the necessary job of advising him and of studying alternatives.

Of course it may be that a master political strategist like Mr. Roosevelt has felt that the opinion of the country was not ripe for anything like a Council of National Defense. Several times press announcements, that did not emanate from the President, have suggested that Mr. Bernard Baruch was going to be asked to revive the machinery evolved during the World War.

The recent flare-up in Congress about a Presidential order allowing France to buy the newest types of American military planes, over the recorded protest of the Army's Chief of Staff, shows that the administrative set-up does not "clear" decisions of this order with the proper machinery for consultation. Opinion in editorial comments seems to indicate that the country supports the sale of these planes to France, and even backs the President's obvious desire to strengthen the balance of the democracies. His large-scale objectives were commended; but his administrative methods gave a handle to the opposition that it was not slow to lay hold upon.

Strategists like Major George Fielding Eliot have been urging for sometime the setting up of a body comparable to the British Committee of Imperial Defense. The United States already has inter-departmental planning agencies between Army and Navy, like the Joint Munitions Board for procurement of military supplies. There is, too, a Joint Board for both Army and Navy staffs which theoretically co-ordinates all matters which call for the co-operation of the two services. But it is composed of very busy men whose main duties and interests are departmental.

To bridge the gap between fighting services all the weight that the President can throw needs to be brought to bear. And no one better than the Army and Navy themselves knows the need, and the present lack, of a definitely assigned mission. Without having the outlines of their tasks supplied to them they must prepare against all possible contingencies. Here the State Department, backed by both the President and Congress, is the only sufficient answer.

For continuing study and staff work along these broad lines the United States has only embryonic machinery. It falls back on special committees like the Baker Board on air policy, or Admiral Hepburn's committee on the fortification of outlying naval and air bases. Surely in this area staff work that transcends the contacts of the two services is needed, or special reports by either, or even reports by special boards. The need is first of all for a small inner Defense Board, under the chairmanship of the President, but with the Secretary of State (or his under-secretary) as Vice-Chairman. The Secretary of the Board itself should be one of those five or six White House executive-assistants proposed by the President's Committee on Administrative Management. The need for having this staff immediately attached to the President and reporting its recommendations to him directly need not be emphasized in these times of international crisis and helter-skelter rearmament.

The inner board should include important and trusted members of the War, Navy, and State Departments detailed for full time to this co-ordinating duty. Added appointments may be needed for full time assignments. This group should serve to represent and to iron out the differing departmental views, farming out staff studies to inter-departmental sub-committees.

But a more important body still would be the Advisory Council of National Defense which should act to bring Congress and some strong outside advisors into this examination of national strategy and defense. A select membership from Congress should include the Chairman and one or two leading members from the important committees which deal with military affairs, naval affairs, and the appropriations committees of both Senate and House. Conceivably it would greatly strengthen the weight and effectiveness of this Advisory Council to include a leading member of the minority party from each of these committees.

A defense policy and a rearmament program that had been studied in all its details by such a Council would be certain of backing by the country. What American citizens could hope to gain from such a permanent Defense Board and Advisory Council would be something greater than preparedness or smooth administration. It would result in the sort of study which prevents national policy from being made piecemeal or by special pressures. Perhaps such study may save the disillusionment and the risks that attend a reliance only upon armed force as the instrument both of first and last resort.